

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

|                                                           |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|---|
| Soviet Reportage, Comment on Upcoming Vienna Summit, SALT | AA | 1 |
| Carter Remarks Before U.S. Departure                      | AA | 1 |
| Arrival in Vienna                                         | AA | 1 |
| Remarks on Arrival                                        | AA | 2 |
| Brezhnev Departure From Moscow                            | AA | 2 |
| Arrival in Vienna                                         | AA | 3 |
| Completion of Treaty Text                                 | AA | 3 |
| Socialist Allies' Role in SALT                            | AA | 4 |
| [Shishlin]                                                |    |   |
| Stockholm Meeting Wishes Success to Soviet-U.S. Summit    | AA | 5 |
| USSR, U.S. SALT Delegations Meet in Geneva                | AA | 6 |
| 12 June Meeting                                           | AA | 6 |
| 13 June Meeting                                           | AA | 6 |
| Disarmament Committee Summer Session Opens in Geneva      | AA | 6 |
| Soviet Delegate Address                                   | AA | 6 |

## COMMUNIST RELATIONS

|                                                      |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|---|
| CEMA Energy, Raw Materials Program Reviewed          | BB | 1 |
| [Pekshev in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 24]            |    |   |
| Romania's Stoica Views Benefits, Role, Tasks of CEMA | BB | 4 |
| [PRAVDA 9 Jun]                                       |    |   |
| GDR's Weiss Discusses 30 Years of CEMA Cooperation   | BB | 6 |
| [PRAVDA 12 Jun]                                      |    |   |

## WORLD &amp; REGIONAL ISSUES

|                                                      |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|---|
| West's Propagation of 'Soviet Threat' Claims Derided | CC | 1 |
| Leontyev Article                                     | CC | 1 |
| [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun]                             |    |   |
| LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Commentator [Lomeyko]           | CC | 4 |

## UNITED STATES &amp; CANADA

|                                                         |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Vietnam Ad in U.S. Newspapers Criticized                | A | 1 |
| [Alexandrov]                                            |   |   |
| Holbrooke 'Concoction' of Soviet 'Threat' in SRV Scored | A | 2 |
| [Kornilov]                                              |   |   |

## CHINA

|                                                       |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Beijing Leaders Split on Eve of NPC Session [Lazhin]  | B | 1 |
| NOVOYE VREMYA on PRC's Economic Ties With West, Japan | B | 2 |

## NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Military Ties With Pentagon Criticized C 1  
Japan Sets Up Palestinian Friendship Association C 1

## SOUTH ASIA

Visiting Indian Prime Minister Departs, Communique Issued D 1  
Leningrad Luncheon D 1  
Joint Communique D 1  
[Delhi ISI]  
Reportage, Comment Continues on Events in Afghanistan D 4  
Soviet Peace Delegation D 4  
Amin Speech on Propaganda D 4  
'Counterrevolutionary Gangs' D 5  
[Musin]  
Defense of Revolution D 6  
[Glukov]

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Gromyko Holds Moscow Talk With Kampuchea's Hun Sen E 1  
Haiphong Sendoff for Volunteer Soviet Dockers Reported E 1  
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun]  
PRC, SRV Exchange Prisoners of War E 2  
Burmese Foreign Minister To Visit in Late June E 2  
Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom Delegation Visits Laos E 2  
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]

## EASTERN EUROPE

GDR Minister Views Economic Ties With USSR, CEMA Countries F 1  
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 Jun]  
GDR's General Gottwald Writes on National People's Army F 2  
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Jun]

## WESTERN EUROPE

Dangerous Activities of FRG's OTRAG Enterprise Scored G 1  
[Kulik]

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA

Egypt Releases Journalists Accused of 'Suspicious' Contacts H 1  
Kirilenko, Ponomarev Meet With Syrian Communist Delegation H 1  
Visit to USSR by Yemeni Socialist Party Delegation H 2  
[PRAVDA 7 Jun]  
Iranian Ambassador Rejects Fabrications About USSR H 2  
Iran's Entezam Hopes for Continuing Ties With USSR H 2  
Iranian Interior Minister Announces Draft Constitution Plans H 2  
Journalists, 'Reactionary' Priests in Iran in Conflict H 3  
[Borisov in ZARYA VOSTOKA 1 Jun]

## LATIN AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN

Army Paper Scores U.S., CONDECA Assistance to Somoza K 1  
[Selivanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun]  
U.S. Official in Latin America on 'Secret Mission' K 3

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## POLITICAL &amp; SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial Discusses Party Role in Press Leadership R 1  
[PRAVDA 12 Jun]  
PRAVDA Reviews Seventh Volume of Brezhnev's Collected Works R 2  
[8 Jun]  
Ukrainian Party Aktiv Discusses Ideological Work R 9  
[Voytovich, Gusev, Odinets in PRAVDA 9 Jun]  
PRAVDA Reports on Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum R 11  
[Gladkov, Mukimov 10 Jun]  
Romanov Addresses Plenum on Ideology, Political Education R 13  
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 30 May]  
Turkmenistan Komsomol Chief Replaced at Recent Plenum R 14  
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 30 May]  
Orthodox Church Official Sentenced to Prison R 14

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Notes 5-Month Shortfalls in Industry, Agriculture S 1  
[12 Jun]  
Consolidation of Production Associations Urged S 2  
[Kashirina in PRAVDA 10 Jun]  
Azerbaijan Obkom Plenum Discusses Capital Construction S 5  
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 27 May]

## AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Shortcomings in Agricultural Work Require Special Attention T 1  
[PRAVDA Editorial 11 Jun]  
Preparations Underway for Good Fodder Harvest T 2

## MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

General Reviews Developments in Tank Hardware, Training V 1  
[Potapov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Jun]

III. 15 Jun 79

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

AA 1

SOVIET REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON UPCOMING VIENNA SUMMIT, SALT

Carter Remarks Before U.S. Departure

LD141417 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington:

U.S. President James Carter today left for Vienna by air to meet with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Prior to takeoff he made a statement for the press on the forthcoming Soviet-American summit talks.

James Carter said that since the first atomic explosion was conducted at the Alamogordo test range, the United States has been faced with the task of avoiding nuclear war. This, he stressed, is precisely the aim of my trip to Vienna. Progress on this road is often measured not in miles but in inches. We realize, stated the U.S. President further on, that the only way in the end to find peace is always to seek peace from a position, as he put it, "of national strength."

Noting that the Vienna summit meeting will be the tenth meeting between American and Soviet leaders since World War II, the President stressed that substantial differences of view exist between the United States and the Soviet Union and that these differences of view demand the most detailed discussion. We will present to the Soviet Union, said Carter, our views and aims in the world to avoid any kind of dangerous misunderstanding between the two countries, which are following their own courses.

He will try to broaden our contacts with the Soviet leadership and to create new channels for attaining mutual understanding for the future. We will seek new fields in which the broadening of cooperation and the reduction of rivalry is possible. The arms limitation treaty which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and I are due to sign on Monday embodies this spirit and ensures a more reliable national security and increased hopes for a peaceful future.

The President noted that conclusion of the SALT II treaty is a continuation of the 30-year search for ways of averting nuclear war. This was the aim of the nuclear test ban treaty, the treaty limiting anti-missile defense systems and SALT I. This has been the aim of three presidents from both parties, who over 7 years have tried to make SALT II just, balanced and verifiable. This will be the aim when it comes to discussion of further limitations and cuts within the framework of SALT III.

No treaty, James Carter continued, can take us back to the time we did not yet possess nuclear weapons, just as no summit meeting can put an end to the sharp rivalry between us. Nevertheless, we and the Soviet Union agree that the security of our two countries and world stability depend on whether we are able to avoid a nuclear conflict, which, as the U.S. President said, someone might survive, but in which no one would be in a position to gain victory.

The U.S. President said in conclusion: I set off for the Vienna summit with hope, but not with false hopes. The aim underlying my current mission--to strengthen the security of our country and avoid nuclear war--surpasses in importance all other questions with which I have been concerned in my life in state office.

Arrival in Vienna

LD142056 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 14, TASS--The United States President James Carter arrived here today.

III. 15 Jun 79

AA 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

A meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with James Carter, President of the United States, is to be held in the capital of Austria. They are to endorse and sign a treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms and are to discuss other matters which are of mutual interest to the USSR and the USA.

Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, Harold Brown, secretary of defence, Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also arrived in Vienna.

The U.S. President was met by Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian Republic, Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor, and by other officials.

Remarks on Arrival

LD142226 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

["Statement by U.S. President"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, June 14, TASS--"I have come to meet with President Brezhnev on a mission of peace, to strengthen and enlarge cooperation and understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union, to reduce the dangers of nuclear war, to move towards a more stable and secure world," James Carter said. "This summit involves the United States and the Soviet Union, but all people have an urgent stake in these talks; no human being can rest secure in a world of unrestrained nuclear weapons." The U.S. President went on to say that today all the states and peoples are vitally interested in the maintenance of peace in this nuclear age.

In the course of almost three decades the United States and the Soviet Union have been striving for limiting and controlling the momentum of the nuclear arms race. This week another historic step in this direction will be taken through the signing of SALT II treaty.

We have no illusions that this agreement will rid the world of danger or end all differences between our two nations. But we are confident that SALT II will widen the areas of cooperation and reduce the dangers of nuclear holocaust.

Brezhnev Departure from Moscow

LD150827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Vienna today for a meeting with U.S. President Carter. During the meeting they are to sign a Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms--SALT II--as well as exchange opinions on questions of principle in bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations and a number of major international questions of mutual interest.

Departing with Leonid Brezhnev were CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister; Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister; and Konstantin Chernenko; CPSU Central Committee secretary; as well as Nikolay Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

III. 15 Jun 79

AA 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MEFR

At the airport, Comrade Brezhnev was seen off by: Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe and Suslov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov, Fonomarev, Solomentsev and Tikhonov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Dolgikh, Rusakov and Gorbachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Bugayev, Pavlov, Pegov, Maltsev, Shohelokov and Tsukanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Tsvigun and Tsinev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Blatov, Bogolyubov and Churbanov, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Golikov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Samoteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also departing with Comrade Brezhnev for Vienna were: Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Komplektov, Bondarenko and (Chernyakov), department heads in the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Also among the seeing off the party was Siegl, Austrian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

#### Arrival in Vienna

ID150959 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 15 Jun 79 ID

[Excerpts] Vienna, June 15, TASS--(From special TASS correspondent)--General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev arrived in the capital of Austria today. During their meeting in Vienna Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter are to endorse and sign the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and discuss other questions of mutual interest to the two countries.

At Schwechat Airport which was decorated with the nation flags of the USSR and Austria, Leonid Brezhnev was met at the plane's gangway by Federal President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. With them were Foreign Minister W. Pahr and other members of the Austrian Government.

Among the welcoming party were the Soviet ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to Austria M. Yefremov, diplomatic staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Austria and numerous journalists from different countries.

A guard of honour was lined up at the airport. The chief of the guard reported to L.I. Brezhnev. The national anthems of the Soviet Union and Austria were played. L.I. Brezhnev and Kirchschlaeger reviewed the guard of honour.

From the airport Leonid Brezhnev and statesmen who arrived with him, accompanied by an honorary escort of motorcyclists, drove to their residence.

#### Completion of Treaty Text

ID142252 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 14 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Geneva, June 14, TASS--On 14 June the delegations of the Soviet Union and United States of America completed their work in Geneva on the preparation of the text of a treaty of limiting strategic offensive arms for its endorsement and signing in Vienna during the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with James Carter, President of the United States.

## Socialist Allies' Role in SALT

LD131047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 13 Jun 79 ID

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary entitled "The Road to Vienna"]

[Text] We are on the threshold of important events. I have in mind the forthcoming meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter. It is expected that in the course of this meeting the new Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms will be approved and signed, together with the accompanying documents, and that important problems relating to bilateral Soviet-American relations will be discussed, as well as major international problems.

And now, on the eve of this event, one can mentally survey the whole road which led to Vienna, which led to this top-level Soviet-American meeting.

The dialog has been between the Soviet Union and the United States, but the Soviet Union has not trod the road to Vienna alone. Along this road the Soviet Union has been accompanied by its friends and allies, the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact and all fraternal socialist countries. And the very political climate which led to Vienna has developed thanks to the coordinated and purposeful efforts of the socialist countries, which have insistently advocated a deepening of the detente process and a consolidating of detente in material form. This work proceeded in the most diverse directions. It included intensive political consultations and large-scale initiatives, directed primarily at solving the most burning issue of the present age, the issue of limiting and halting the arms race. It is sufficient to cite the November meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and the declaration adopted there, which set forth a whole set of measures directed toward seeing that both Europe and the whole world can live in peace.

And the work which started that November in Moscow continued at the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, at which the Warsaw Pact countries produced a new and significant initiative. All these broad-ranging proposals which were advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on expanding measures of trust in Europe, on implementing military detente on the continent, acquired a new organizational form in the Budapest initiative of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries. Ideas were put forward relating to the holding of an all-Europe conference on a political level, and a date for holding this conference was proposed for this autumn.

It should be said that this initiative was greeted with great interest by the countries concerned, although the Warsaw Pact countries are still waiting for a positive response to the idea from all states. To a certain extent one might say that the foreign ministers of the NATO countries did not entirely pass by this initiative. At their meeting and in the communique they adopted--although it abounds in the usual remarks about a build-up of military forces by the Warsaw Pact--note is taken of the constructive approach of the Warsaw Pact to questions of detente on the continent. It will be a good thing if it proves possible to wholeheartedly refer to this indication as an encouraging sign, and if this restrained but positive reaction is followed by a wider reaction, and if the idea is itself translated into a practical plane, the plant of political decisions.

I have referred to work in different directions. When talking about detente, one cannot get away from the fact that the socialist countries have done a very large amount towards seeing that the tissue of peaceful coexistence in Europe is firm and solid, or to be more accurate, is becoming more so. Indeed the material content of detente in Europe at the present time is quite considerable. Agreements between socialist and capitalist countries now run to hundreds, or even thousands, rather than tens. These agreements relate to various forms and spheres of cooperation.

III. 15 Jun 79

AA 5

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

This includes the economic, scientific and technological sectors as well as the cultural sector, which is very important, and this process of leading material content to detente is extremely appreciable and was confirmed most convincingly during the memorable visit to the Soviet Union by French President Giscard d'Estaing. The documents signed and the agreements concluded in the course of that top-level Soviet-French meeting here have incontestably extended the horizons of detente on the European Continent. They are an example of beneficial cooperation between two countries with opposing social systems in the pursuit of peace, in pursuit of an improvement in the European and world political climate.

And the very circumstance that the road to Vienna has been traveled by the Soviet Union along with its socialist friends and allies will undoubtedly be present as a factor of primary importance at the Vienna talks themselves. And one feels that this factor will play a substantial part in the subsequent development of events in Europe and worldwide, and inter alia in such fields as that of halting the arms race.

STOCKHOLM MEETING WISHES SUCCESS TO SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT

LD142310 Moscow TASS in English 2257 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm, June 14, TASS--At the current international public meeting here, devoted to the problems of detente and disarmament, under discussion is the role of scientific and public circles in the struggle for stronger peace and for an end to the arms race.

John McCombe, professor at Syracuse University, New York State, emphasized in his speech that the demand for an end to the arms race is winning an increasing support in the universities of the United States. He pointed out that scientists of the countries of the East and West despite the differences of world outlook can make a joint considerable contribution to the struggle for disarmament.

The conclusion of a treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms is of decisive importance for further development of the process of detente, said representative of Austria, Dr. Sigrid Poellinger, a scientific worker. This step on the way to an end of the nuclear arms race will be of benefit not only to the two biggest states of the world but also to the peoples of all countries, she emphasized. The treaty will promote the lessening of the danger of a nuclear missile war, will improve the international climate, and create important prerequisites for accords at other talks on disarmament matters.

The participants in the meeting from Canada, Britain, the GDR, and a number of other countries spoke of the outstanding importance of the forthcoming meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and James Carter, President of the United States.

Through their entire policy, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community prove their firm striving for peace and detente, Vaclav Vyoshlid, assistant professor at the Prague Higher School of Economics, emphasized in his speech. The socialist states' peace initiatives are winning an increasing support among the international public, he pointed out.

On a proposal by Rudolf Weiler, professor at Vienna University, the participants in the meeting adopted the text of a telegramme to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and James Carter, President of the United States, with the expression of wishes of success to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting opening in Vienna.

III. 15 Jun 79

AA 6

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

USSR, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

12 June Meeting

LD121530 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 12, TASS--The delegation of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

13 June Meeting

LD131303 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 13, TASS--A meeting of the heads of the delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms took place here today.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SUMMER SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA

LD141236 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 14, TASS--The summer part of the annual session of the Disarmament Committee was opened today in the Palace of Nations here. The agency includes such highly important problems as an end to the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, effective international agreements on guarantees of security to non-nuclear states, a ban on new types of mass annihilation arms and new systems of such arms, chemical weapons and nuclear arms tests. Delegations from 39 states take part in the proceedings of the Disarmament Committee.

Soviet Delegate Address

LD141500 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 14, TASS--Addressing today the summer meeting of the annual session of the Disarmament Committee, which opened here, the Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan noted that central place in the work of the session should belong to the question of concrete measures to check the nuclear arms race. Submitted for the committee's consideration is the proposal of the socialist states to hold negotiations on stopping the production of nuclear weapons in all forms and reducing gradually their stockpiles up to and including their complete liquidation. The committee members showed great interest in this proposal. Several of them advanced constructive ideas. An important place in the work of the Disarmament Committee belongs to the discussion of security to non-nuclear states. The committee must also continue vigorous negotiations to reach agreement on the text of an international treaty to ban new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons and, in this context, on the banning of radiological weapons. The world situation shows, Viktor Israelyan said further, that the problem of banning neutron nuclear arms remains pressing. A draft on this question was submitted to the committee by the socialist states yet in 1978 and it is necessary to advance its consideration. The Soviet Union remains a consistent advocate of general and complete discontinuation of nuclear weapon tests, prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons. The committee's discussion of the chemical weapons problem should contribute to an early removal of these weapons from military arsenals.

CEMA ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS PROGRAM REVIEWED

LD131341 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24 Signed to Press 4 Jun 79 p 20 LD

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Yu. Pekshew under "CEMA: Integration in Action" rubric: "New Horizons of Cooperation; Main Aspects of the Long-Term Targeted Program in the Sphere of Power, Fuel and Raw Materials"]

[Text] One of the positive elements in the development of cooperation among the CEMA countries and in CEMA's activity is the fact that, despite serious complications in the world situation in the spheres of fuel and energy and raw material, the CEMA countries' economy continues to develop in a planned and balanced way. Supplies of power and raw material resources determine to a considerable extent the fraternal countries' rapid economic growth rates and improving technical development standards.

Reciprocal deliveries play a large part in the CEMA countries' provision with fuel and raw material. In particular they cover almost completely the CEMA countries' import requirements for coal and natural gas, 70-75 percent of their oil requirements and 75-80 percent of their iron ore requirements.

The Soviet Union is the main supplier of fuel, electricity and many other types of raw material to the CEMA countries. In the current 5-year plan (1976-1980) the fraternal countries will receive 815 million tons of fuel and energy resources, in standard units, from the Soviet Union, including approximately 564 million tons of oil, 90 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 36 million tons of petroleum products, 67 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and a considerable quantity of coal, iron ore, metals and other types of raw material.

Pooling Efforts

At the same time the fuel and raw material problem now, and especially in the long term, is most complicated to resolve. This is due above all to the community's overall rapid economic development. From 1970 through 1990 alone the requirements of the CEMA countries (not counting the USSR) for fuel and energy will increase by a factor of 2.5. At the same time the main centers for their extraction and production in the Soviet Union are increasingly shifting to the eastern regions, which entails a considerable increase in expenditure.

The fuel and raw material problem can be reliably resolved for the long term only by the collective efforts of all community countries on the basis of the pooling of their financial, material and in certain cases manpower resources.

Approved by the 32d CEMA session, the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials pursues the main aim of meeting the economically substantiated requirements of the CEMA countries' dynamically developing economies for the most important types of energy sources, ferrous and nonferrous metals and chemical and other types of raw material.

The long-term targeted program provides for the need for each country to make the maximum use of its own fuel and energy and raw material resources; to reveal ways of making the greatest saving of energy, fuel, raw material and other materials; to form the most effective production structure from the viewpoint of energy-intensiveness and materials-intensiveness; and to create equipment insuring higher labor productivity.

The long-term targeted program in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw material consists of two sections. The first section, which includes five subprograms, covers measures aimed at resolving fuel and energy questions. [paragraph continues]

The second section includes questions connected with the development of cooperation in the sphere of industrial raw materials (ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical, pulp and paper and microbiological industries).

The program provides for the creation of 25 large industrial projects for which general and other multilateral agreements will be prepared in 1978-1981. It is planned to prepare advance proposals on cooperation for 24 projects and to prepare technical and economic documentation and cooperation proposals for a further six. The organization of scientific and technical cooperation is planned for 39 problems in the sphere of fuel and energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry.

Of the 25 projects on which preparation of general and other multilateral agreements is planned, construction of 13 will be on USSR territory in accordance with proposals submitted by the Soviet side.

The long-term target cooperation program for fuel, energy and raw materials is distinguished by its highly comprehensive nature. It includes provision for a special subprogram for cooperation in the sphere of exploratory and geological prospecting work, essential to reveal and increase stocks of the main types of fuel and energy and raw material resources. As well as the intensification of geological prospecting work on dry land the use of CEMA countries' joint efforts to conduct geological and geophysical research on several sea and sea area shelves aimed at determining the prospects of exploration for oil, natural gas and other minerals is planned. Special attention is paid to the intensification of geological prospecting work in Cuba and Mongolia. Thus work will be done on prospecting for deposits of coking coals and power station coal, raw materials containing phosphorus, and non-ferrous metals. Extension of the activity of the international geological expedition in Mongolia up to the year 1990 is planned. In January 1979 authorized representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the USSR and the CSSR signed a general agreement on cooperation in stepping up geological prospecting work on Cuban territory.

#### Electricity and Fuel

With a view to resolving the fuel and energy problem, the CEMA countries' attention and efforts will be focused on the following main avenues: The accelerated development of nuclear power engineering; increased extraction and efficient use of solid fuels; insuring further development of the CEMA countries' unified power grids; more thorough refining of oil and gas; and the location of energy-intensive industries in regions where fuel resources are extracted.

It is planned to construct a number of nuclear power stations with a total established yield of 37 million kilowatts in the European CEMA countries and Cuba with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. In addition it is planned to construct two large nuclear power stations yielding 4 million kilowatts each by the joint efforts of interested countries on the territory of the USSR; half the electricity generated at them will be transmitted to the participating countries in proportion to their share in the construction. Representatives of Hungary, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR signed a general agreement for the construction of one of these stations--the Khmelnitskiy station--in March this year, and an agreement for the construction of a 750-kilowatt power transmission line from the Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station (USSR) to Rzeszow (Poland) was also signed. The implementation of plans for the development of nuclear power will enable the CEMA countries to generate additional electricity equivalent to about 75 million tons of ideal fuel annually.

The further unification and development of the European CEMA countries' national electricity grids is envisaged as an important direction of cooperation in the power industry. [paragraph continues]

The saving from the combination of electricity demand schedules and reserve capacities with the full implementation of the general scheme for the long-term development of the CEMA countries' unified power grids, approved in the main at the 30th CEMA session, will be 4.5 million kilowatts.

As for motor fuel, taking into account the limited oil resources in the community, the long-term targeted cooperation program outlines as a main direction a considerable increase in the thoroughness of oil refining. The output of white products must be increased by an average of 60-65 percent by 1990 as opposed to the present 45-50 percent. To the same end the long-term targeted cooperation program also provides for the execution of scientific research and experimental work on the power engineering processing of coals and shales to obtain artificial gas and gasoline to use in manufacturing processes, in the municipal and consumer services sector and as raw material for the production of chemical output. It is planned to continue developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the CEMA countries and the developing countries in particular with a view to purchasing oil from them in exchange for output they need produced in the CEMA countries.

#### Raw Material Sectors

The long-term targeted cooperation program measures in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy provide for the full satisfaction of the CEMA countries' requirements for steel and ferrus raw material. To this end construction by the joint efforts of the interested countries of a large metallurgical combine based on the ores of the Kursk magnetic anomaly, and also two mining and enrichment combines and one mine (for the production of pellets and iron ore concentrate) with a total capacity of 17 million tons in pure iron terms is planned.

The implementation of the measures outlined for the development of the nickel industry in Cuba will make it possible to meet the CEMA countries' nickel requirements.

It is also planned to organize cooperation on the creation, by the joint efforts of the interested CEMA countries, of additional capacities for the production of copper and articles made of copper and its alloys, on the basis of Polish deposits, with a production volume of 20,000 tons annually.

A wide range of cooperation measures is also planned for the chemical industry. It is planned to develop the production in the USSR, for delivery to other CEMA countries, of energy-intensive chemical output--ammonia, methanol, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride resin and isoprene rubber, in exchange for less energy- and materials-intensive chemical output: polyurethanes, synthetic dyes, epoxy resins, chemical additives, polycarbonates, chemical plant protection agents, textile-industry catalysts and others. It is planned to construct a number of pulp and paper industry projects in Cuba and the USSR.

The aims of the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw material come down not only to increasing resources by also to insuring their most effective utilization. The growing scale of consumption of energy and raw material resources raises far more acutely than ever the problem of the rational and effective utilization of all types of fuel, electrical and thermal energy, nonferrous and ferrous metals, and raw material for the chemical and pulp and paper industries. To obtain this goal the long-term targeted cooperation program provides for the elaboration and implementation of appropriate measures, including the execution of scientific research and planning and design work. [paragraph continues]

An important role here belongs also to the exchange of experience and the introduction of one country's achievements into the practice of others, which is not usually connected with major financial and material expenses but produces a rapid and substantial return.

The implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw material will promote labor productivity growth and increased efficiency in cooperation and social production in the CEMA countries.

ROMANIA'S STOICA VIEWS BENEFITS, ROLE, TASKS OF CEMA

LD140915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 4 LD

["Unattributed PRAVDA interview with G. Stoica, Romanian deputy representative in CEMA: "Multifaceted Ties; the PRAVDA Questionnaire"]

[Text] In connection with the 30th anniversary of CEMA, PRAVDA continues publication of replies to its questionnaire. Today's interviewee is G. Stoica, Romania's deputy permanent representative to CEMA.

[Question] How do you rate the results of the CEMA members' comprehensive economic, scientific and technical cooperation over the last 30 years?

[Answer] In the past three decades CEMA has carried out extensive work which has yielded positive results in developing comprehensive cooperation among CEMA members and at the same time in the economic progress of each of those states.

In forming international economic relations of a new type the CEMA members laid the organizational foundation for economic cooperation and mutual assistance on socialist principles. Within CEMA there is extensive cooperation among the socialist states in the sphere of material production, science and technology, and in currency-financial and credit relations. This involves the use of such new methods and forms of cooperation as coordination of 5-year plans for developing the national economy; international production specialization and cooperation; major new capacities built on a joint basis by the CEMA members concerned in order to meet more fully their need for individual types of fuel, energy, raw materials and supplies; creation of specialized international economic organizations and so forth.

All of this has created favorable conditions for expanding the extensive and constantly increasing comprehensive economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which has contributed greatly to the solution of certain questions connected with developing and strengthening the material and technical base of the new society in the CEMA member-countries.

Further implementing the paramount tasks of mutual cooperation, helping the national economy of each of the states to progress, accelerating the equalization of their economic development and increasing the strength and prestige of socialism in the world requires all CEMA members to show constant concern to further expand and improve this cooperation and the council's work alike. The unanimously agreed principles governing mutual relations between CEMA members are demonstrating ever-increasing vitality.

Cooperation among members is carried on in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism and on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, complete equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

[Question] Please tell us about Romania's part in CEMA' work and in the general work of fulfilling the integrated program for socialist economic integration.

[Answer] As a CEMA founder member Romania attaches great importance to increasing the part played by this organization in comprehensive cooperation. Romania takes an active part in the council's work and displays constant concern that it is carried out in accordance with the jointly agreed aims, principles and norms. Comrade N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, recently pointed out in this connection that "Romania pays particular attention to cooperation within the framework of CEMA.... We are working with the aim of intensifying cooperation among CEMA members to narrow the gap between and equalize their development levels, to accelerate the prosperity of each of the national economies and to consolidate socialism's strength and prestige in the world.

Romania's constant concern for the all-round expansion of economic cooperation with CEMA members and for the implementation of the integrated program adopted at the council's 1971 session found concrete expression in the part it has played in the implementation of around 200 multilateral agreements--including international production specialization and cooperation; scientific and technical cooperation; currency-financial and credit relations; and freight transportation. Romanian exports of machine-building products provided for by multilateral agreements on specialization represent more than one-third of the total amount of machinery and equipment Romania exports to the other CEMA members.

Together with the other states concerned Romania is taking part in the joint development of major capacities for producing cellulose, asbestos and ferroalloys in the Soviet Union and in the construction of a plant in Cuba for producing goods containing nickel and cobalt. Romania has contributed to the development of the Orenburg gas condensate field. Our involvement took the form of supplying equipment and materials on a credit basis and providing the necessary capital in freely convertible currency. In return our country will receive a fixed amount of raw material over a number of years.

Romania is also involved in the work of the international specialized organizations formed by the CEMA members for the purpose of developing cooperation in such spheres as the linking of national energy systems, joint use of the freight car pool, production and reciprocal supply of certain types of iron and steel industry products, low-tonnage chemical production, electrotechnical goods, bearings, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, space exploration, banking and finance, railroad transportation, postal communications and so forth.

The expansion of multilateral cooperation together with the steady development of bilateral relations is summed up in the increased volume of Romania's foreign trade with CEMA members (in billions of rubles)--from 5.5 in 1960 to 11.4 in 1970 and 29.2 in 1977.

[Question] In your opinion what are the immediate tasks for improving cooperation among CEMA members?

[Answer] The Romanian side feels that the principles, organizational system and specific methods and forms of multilateral economic cooperation proven by the practice of three decades as a whole guarantee the further expansion and improvement of ties between the CEMA members.

At the present stage the main thing is to increase the effectiveness of economic ties, to improve the council's work and to coordinate multilateral cooperation more closely with the solution of specific questions on which the economic progress of CEMA members depends at the present time. It is first and foremost a question of meeting more fully these states' requirements for fuel, energy, raw materials, machinery and equipment which satisfy high technical requirements, foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, and of introducing modern technology and helping the leading spheres of science and technology to develop.

In order to do this CEMA organs and the international economic organizations and associations created by CEMA's socialist members must concentrate on elaborating the specific measures envisaged in the long-term targeted cooperation programs and on preparing and concluding coresponding agreements and treaties.

Top priority must be given to expanding international production specialization and cooperation, which is designed to insure that new production is started up, to increase the highly efficient mutual exchange of such production in order to make maximum use of human, material, scientific and technical resources and to increase the profitability of exports.

Constantly expanding their all-round mutual economic ties, the CEMA members, in accordance with their sovereign rights and the organization's open nature, are establishing economic cooperation with socialist countries which are not CEMA members, with the developing states, and with every country in the world irrespective of its social system, and are taking an increasingly active part in the international division of labor.

The increased effectiveness of cooperation among CEMA members and the accelerating economic progress of each of them, especially the industrially less developed, can be seen as a model of relations between truly equal states.

GDR'S WEISS DISCUSSES 30 YEARS OF CEMA COOPERATION

LD141559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA "Questionnaire" with G. Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "Strength Lies in Unity"]

[Text] In connection with CEMA's 30th anniversary PRAVDA is continuing to publish replies to its questionnaire. Today G. Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative in CEMA, gives an interview.

[Question] How do you assess the 30-year results of the CEMA members' multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation?

[Answer] The successes of the CEMA countries in all spheres of social life over the past decades are inseparable from their economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Only in close alliance with the USSR did the opportunity arise to achieve the kind of results thanks to which the community of fraternal socialist states has become the most dynamic economic force in the world. Over the past 30 years the position of the CEMA countries in the world economy has radically altered.

In terms of the per capita production of many important industrial articles they now hold leading positions. The socialist community's increased might and prestige have exerted and continue to exert decisive influence on the course of international events, the deepening of the relaxation of tension and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. Thanks to the efforts of the fraternal states prospects for reliable peace have been opened up in Europe.

Our successes are linked with fundamental sociopolitical transformations effected under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties and with the solution of the tremendous social problems inherited from the capitalist past by the states which have embarked on the path of socialism. The steady improvement of the peoples' cultural and material living standard have been insured.

The growth of the CEMA countries' economic potential is accompanied by deep structural changes in each one's economy. As a result of purposeful socialist industrialization, all European states belonging to CEMA now have a modern industry and the might of the sectors determining scientific and technical progress is increasing.

[Question] Please describe the GDR's participation in CEMA's activity and in general work in intensifying socialist economic integration.

[Answer] This year the GDR celebrates its 30th anniversary. One of the republic's first foreign policy steps after its formation was to join CEMA. Membership of CEMA was the main condition for the formation of a socialist national economy in the GDR. It would have been impossible to supply the republic's highly developed industry with the necessary raw material or to boost the leading industrial sectors, above all power engineering, metallurgy and petrochemistry without the consistent implementation of the course outlined by the SED toward close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal states.

In turn the GDR, by deliveries of machinery and equipment, is making a substantial contribution to the development of the CEMA countries' national economies. This applies primarily to the production of machine tools, metal-rolling equipment, chemical installations, rail transportation facilities, ships, textile and printing machinery and other output. Within the CEMA framework the republic is a major supplier of items produced by the chemical industry.

I shall cite a few examples. About one-fifth of all the machine building output imported by the USSR and, almost one-third of the various chemical plant pesticides and cosmetics it imports come from the GDR. Our country exports to the fraternal states 40 percent of the potassium fertilizers produced at its enterprises.

The GDR makes a tangible contribution to the industrialization of formerly economically backward socialist countries. By deliveries of equipment and the handing-on of experience it has taken an active part in the creation of considerable production capacities in the states which are its partners in CEMA.

At the same time the volume of goods the GDR imports from the other CEMA countries has substantially increased in recent years.

From our friends, we purchase equipment for electricity stations, tractors, diesel locomotives, construction machinery, buses, ground transportation facilities and electrical engineering articles.

The comprehensive program of socialist economic integration adopted by the CEMA session in 1971 opened a new stage in cooperation among the fraternal states.

In recent years the CEMA countries have completed or embarked on the implementation of large-scale joint projects. Thousands of GDR workers took a direct part in constructing the 2,750 km Soyuz gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR. The GDR is supplying equipment for the pulp plant in Ust-Ilimsk, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enrichment combine, and iron ore enterprises in Kurskaya and other oblasts of the USSR, all of which are under construction. In exchange we receive valuable raw material for our industry.

The advantages of intensifying integration can be seen clearly in the example of the GDR's power engineering. International scientific cooperation and production sharing have been exceptionally widely developed here--both in installing modern powerful thermal power stations and in implementing the program for the construction of nuclear power stations.

There is much joint scientific and technical work which has been successfully completed thanks to cooperation between GDR and USSR scientists and specialists. For instance, this includes the installation constructed in Novopolotsk for the production of high-pressure polythene, a multizone photographic camera used during space flights, a 30-ton plasma furnace for smelting high-quality steels in Freital and others.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the next tasks in improving the CEMA countries' cooperation?

[Answer] The long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the most important spheres of the national economy, three of which were approved at the 32d CEMA session, defined the strategic directions in the joint solution of radical problems of economic development. The preparation of specific measures for the implementation of the tasks outlined in the programs is for the immediate future, the main element in CEMA's work. This is of tremendous significance for insuring the stable economic development of the CEMA countries in the period after 1980 and also for the further intensification of socialist economic integration. One decisive circumstance for our states is the provision of raw materials and fuel for their national economies. It goes without saying that each CEMA country makes the maximum efforts to utilize its own resources. Speaking of the GDR, in this respect the Ninth SED Congress in 1976 adopted a fundamental decision outlining an action program for a lengthy period. It is also a case of insuring that the development of material- and energy-intensive industries in our states is very closely coordinated with the intensification of cooperation with other CEMA partners, particularly the Soviet Union. This affects both the international division of labor in the production of the equipment necessary for increasing the output of raw material, fuel and energy, and also the further implementation of reciprocal deliveries and the taking of joint steps to expand the raw-material and fuel base. Just as great significance undoubtedly attaches to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The communist and workers parties see this as the key to the solution of many problems. Our countries have a tremendous scientific and technical potential. The purposeful use of this potential, as past years have clearly confirmed, can be substantially improved on the basis of international cooperation and the division of labor. For this it is essential to collaborate more actively within the CEMA framework. The task consists in insuring that scientific and technical research promotes to the maximum the improvement of the efficiency and quality of labor.

The need to resolve complex and important problems within the CEMA framework requires the constant improvement of the organization of cooperation and the growth of its effectiveness. This is a task of tremendous political significance because ultimately it is linked with the consolidation of the material basis of our community.

WEST'S PROPAGATION OF 'SOVIET THREAT' CLAIMS DERIDED

Leontyev Article

LD141023 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 3 LD

["Observer's Remarks" by Col A. Leontyev: "Who Is Threatening Whom."]

[Text] In the United States there recently took place a debate in which learned men discussed the hypothetical possibility of life disappearing from the planet as a result of...the fall of an asteroid or an explosion on the sun. But, "however astonishing it may be," a New York TIMES correspondent reported, "not one of the participants in the debate with whom we talked perceived war as a more real threat to mankind." Moreover, a certain scientist said that bloody wars may be "useful" since "by reducing the population and thereby easing the shortages of diminishing world resources, they may extend the existence of the human race for thousands of years."

Unlike certain senile gentlemen, no American wishes to be consumed in the flames of nuclear war even "for the sake of prolonging the existence of mankind." The U.S. public is more and more clearly aware of the dangerousness of unchecked military preparations and is increasingly active in advocating the relaxation of international tension and the reduction of military expenditure, and in supporting the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

In this situation the bigwigs of the U.S. military-industrial complex and their advocates are resolving an agonizing problem--how are the people to be persuaded to reconcile themselves to the record military budget, the expensive program for modernizing strategic nuclear forces and the development of increasingly destructive, barbarous types of weapons?

Back in the fifties the then U.S. Secretary of State J. Dulles gave a frank answer to this question, declaring: "In order to make the country bear the burden entailed in the upkeep of powerful armed forces it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere akin to the wartime psychological situation. It is necessary to create the idea of an external threat."

How is this to be done? If you tell a person that he is ill, he may not believe you. But if you tell him this constantly, he certainly will not live to a ripe old age. Faithful to this principle, the creators of bourgeois propaganda believe that recurrent repetition makes it possible to convince a man of anything you like, even to convince him that he fell down from the moon or that "the Russians are threatening" him.

The decisions of NATO sessions, the resolutions of bourgeois parliaments and governments and the pages of newspapers and magazines bristle with references to the mythical "Soviet military threat." Ministers, generals, admirals, senators and other figures deliver speeches on the theme that "the Russians are coming." They resort to the most absurd fantasies, painting fantastic pictures of the new war which, they assure people, those perfidious Russians are preparing.

In the sick minds of American Sovietologist R. Pipes and former U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary P. Nitze this war looks like this: "Russian tanks break through in the region of the Fulda on the central European front and make a dash into West Germany; Soviet submarines penetrate the icy waters north of Norway and bring Oslo to its knees; the Russians blockade the maritime lines of communication around Africa and other extremely important areas; the Russians use their ICBMs to deliver a preemptive strike against American Minuteman missiles trapped in their stationary launching silos...."

In order to stress, as they themselves say, the "proximity of the Red threat," American military leaders "simulate" an invasion of the United States by aircraft made up to resemble Soviet Migs and hold exercises involving subunits dressed in Soviet military uniform....

Even the date of the war is set. Thus British General J. Hackett, former commander of the NATO forces in the northern zone of Europe, has concocted a 372-page opus under the title "World War III--August 1985." Having stared at the ceiling, his excellency asserts that the war will begin with an "invasion" by the Soviet Army of...Yugoslavia. Another anti-Soviet opus has appeared in bookstores in Tokyo: "World War III in Japan. The Russians Have Landed" The action is also set in the eighties. France's Stock publishing house recently published a book called "The Sixth Column" with the provocative subtitle "If the Russians Landed." For 300 pages the author describes the horrors of a war which began, of course, in an unspecified year in the eighties through the fault of the Soviet Union and in particular tells how the Soviet soldiers burst into Paris singing "Kalinka"....

That is how, day in, day out, to the false sounds of "Kalinka-Malinka" our enemies deliberately fuel lies and create the impression that the Soviet Union thinks only about how to attack other states, occupy their territory, seize their wealth and enslave their peoples.

And this is being said of a country where there is no one who would be interested in war or would want a war and where war propaganda is regarded as a crime and is punished by the law. This is being said about the land of the Soviets which was born under the banner of peace and has based its policy on the struggle for peace. Throughout our history we Soviet people have never attacked anyone, have never coveted others' property and have never interfered in other people's affairs. We have been attacked, and repeatedly. Soviet troops have not invaded the United States, but U.S. troops have landed in Arkhangelsk and Vladivostok. And 36 years ago--22 June 1941--the Soviet Union was attacked by German fascism which was nurtured and armed by the Western powers and whose leaders, incidentally, also shouted about the "Soviet threat." In the grim war period it was precisely our country which, at the cost of incredible efforts, losing 20 million of its sons and daughters, and saved mankind from fascist slavery. If it had not been for our victory, no one knows whether those who are slandering us today would have been alive.

Obviously through their efforts the last war remains an "unknown war" for many inhabitants of the United States. According to American sociologists, only 57 percent of young Americans know that the Soviet Union was a U.S. ally in the struggle against fascism during World War II. The propaganda shafts of the anti-Soviet slanderers are obviously aimed primarily at this younger generation, whose "political ignorance is horrifying", in the opinion of American sociologist G. Gallup. But the slanderers cannot kill the truth or change history. History exposes their lies.

Take the events of the immediate postwar period. For all those years the Soviet Union waged a selfless struggle for peace, the elimination of dangerous hotbeds of war and the halting of the arms race. What did the Western powers do? They turned down all our peace-loving proposals, knocked together the NATO bloc, unleashed the cold war and the arms race, elaborated aggressive military doctrines, surrounded us with military bases and were unrestrained in their threats and blackmail.

Let us recall the sadly notorious edition of America's COLLIER's magazine published in October 1951 describing a U.S. preventive war against the USSR. Its cover portrayed an American military policeman with his rifle leaning against the background of a map of the USSR. "The defeat of Russia and its occupation, 1952-1960" read the heading. Soviet plants, the magazine wrote, will be sold or rented to foreign firms. It was planned to send several hundred thousand slaves from the Soviet Union to jobs in the United States.

They wanted to rename the Soviet Army theater the New World theater and American comedies would have had to be staged there.

According to data from America's Brookings Institute, in the 30 years from 1946-1975 the United States used its armed forces 215 times in order to achieve its political ends --practically once every 2 months. Over the same period the United States resorted to a nuclear threat 19 times, while on 10 occasions it brought its strategic bombers to a state of combat readiness and pointed them toward the borders of the USSR and other socialist states.

In the postwar years the United States has taken in dozens of "minor" wars and military conflicts. Moreover, twice--in Korea and Indochina--the United States has unleashed open large-scale wars in the course of which several million people were killed by bombs, burned by napalm and crushed by tank tracks.

It is accepted practice to consider fact to be the judge in politics. Facts show that attempts to blacken the Soviet Union are dishonest and base and that the real threat to peace was created and is being created by aggressive imperialist circles.

Some people in the West recognize that little is attained by coarse anti-Soviet fabrications and are resorting to more refined propaganda. The Soviet Union, some of our opponents say, apparently is not preparing to attack today, but it is continuing to increase its military potential and is seeking military superiority in order to dictate its will to the West in the future. It is futile, however, for some people to attribute their own intentions to us--we are not seeking military superiority. We spend as much as is absolutely necessary on defense. No more and no less. "We and our allies in the defensive Warsaw Pact," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "have had to create such a defensive might that bourgeois state leaders understand that we cannot be spoken to in the language of threats and that they must talk to us, so to speak, as equals in the language of reason, realism and mutual benefit."

In this connection it is worth citing some curious admissions. A study by the same Brookings Institute states: "As soon as the Soviet Union increased its nuclear capacity in relation to the United States--especially after the mid-sixties--the United States began to resort less often to military strength in achieving its political ends." One of the leaders of the London Institute of Strategic Studies recently stated: The correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO in our time makes military aggression "of no interest".

However, the most aggressive forces of imperialism do not want to agree with this. Misanthropes in tail-coats, "merchants of death" and "hawks" in generals' uniforms, brandishing the "Soviet military threat" bugaboo, continue to obstruct detente, empty the pockets of thousands of working people and enrich the birds of prey who make their profits from arms production.

Many people in the West do not believe their false propaganda. The anti-Soviet devil's sabbath around the mythical "threat" is condemned by the public and sensible political figures. R. Dellums, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has stated: "From all sides we hear cries of 'the Russians are coming! The Russians are coming! We must spend more on arms!' Our 'big press' latches onto these appeals. However, if there is an explosion in America it will by no means be caused by a bomb made in the Soviet Union. This explosion will be brought about by the dashed hopes and shattered dreams of desperate people because the government does not want to alleviate their suffering."

Any scarecrow becomes ridiculous when it isn't scaring anymore. All the indications are that this is precisely the way things are going in the NATO backyard, although its owners prefer not to notice that the world has changed.

## LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Commentator

LD121740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by Vladimir Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA international observers]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades: Any objective observer of events in the international arena can witness one principle: The more energetically the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community promote disarmament and the more likely agreements on limiting the arms race become, the louder and more insistently the myth about the Soviet threat is put about in the West. This may seem illogical and absurd to people convinced of the Soviet Union's love of peace, but this principle has its own logic: The logic of the increasing struggle between the forces of peace and detente on the one hand, and the devotees of the cold war and of restraining communism on the other.

Who engages most energetically in creating myths about the Soviet threat, and why? In the opinion of competent observers, it is primarily the military-industrial complex and political figures connected with it, guided by concepts of domestic policy tactics and their own careers, who have an interest in this. Thus a special report by the U.S. Institute for Political Research devoted to the SALT II talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons says: Promilitarist forces think it necessary to guarantee the maintenance of the leading place of the military-industrial complex in the U.S. economy, and to undermine any efforts to reduce military spending, creating a climate favorable for their ever growing demands.

Acting as the pioneers of a new arms race, the U.S. military monopolies also intend to involve their European allies in it through the mechanism of NATO. This has already been shown by the recent NATO spring session in the Dutch town of Noordwijkerhout. According to a worked-out scenario, those taking part in the session made statements about the threatening growth of the Warsaw Treaty's military potential. This time, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher was especially zealous. Complaining to each other about how NATO lags behind the Warsaw Pact, those taking part in the session put forward the task of modernizing nuclear arms in Western Europe.

If NATO is concerned about the nuclear confrontation in Europe, why does it not respond to the numerous proposals of the Warsaw Pact for quantitative and qualitative arms reductions? Instead of this, the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc have for a whole year been completely unable to respond to the compromise proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and its allies in Vienna. NATO maintains a similar silence in response to the other peace initiatives of the socialist countries, on the conclusion among the participants in the European conference on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against each other, and on holding a European conference this year with the participation of the United States and Canada on problems of military detente.

Instead of this, NATO prefers to wail about its weakness and to demand new allocations for the modernization of its defenses. In order to frighten the people of the West, the NATO strategists adduce mythical figures on the Soviet Union's defense spending although the United States spends four times as much as the Soviet Union per capita person on defense. Referring to facts allegedly obtained from NATO intelligence--which cannot be checked--reports appear almost daily in the West about the emergence of new Soviet missiles and other weapons.

One can see how myths about the Soviet threat are created through the example of the supersecret intelligence Group Number 157, which was active for a long time in the United States, until a scandal broke out some time ago connected with its commercial misdealings. By chance it came to light that it was this group which was concerned with assessing Soviet potential, gathering material for talks on strategic arms limitation, and which also kept watch on Soviet ship movements. Following this exposure, the White House admitted that Group Number 157 was in charge of misinforming the public with fictitious data. A myth about an expansion of the Soviet naval fleet in the world's seas and about the increasing threat from the East was inflated for many years on the basis of its false information. How many such groups continue working to this day under the aegis of the Pentagon and the CIA? How many highly placed government officials in the NATO countries continue to maintain overt and secret ties with military concerns and whip up scares about the danger from the East?

And what about past and present NATO generals? Let us take just Belgian General Close, a former deputy of General Haig, and today an active figure in the Belgian National Defense Commission. Two years ago he published a book--"Defenseless Europe"--which stirred up a fuss and in which he stated that Russian tanks could reach the banks of the Rhine within 2 days, and in a recent interview for L'AUREOLE, General Close again spoke of the threat of an inevitable invasion from the East. In order to prevent this, he supports the creation of a new European defense community. They want to make up today for what could not be created a quarter of a century ago, when the attempt to form a supranational military organization with combined armed forces failed. Close pins his hopes on the new European Parliament which has just been elected. In his opinion, this Parliament should concern itself primarily with the standardization of weaponry and the creation of European nuclear strike forces. That is how the NATO Europeanists of Close's ilk see a united Europe.

He is not alone in this. A few days ago, Francis Pym, Britain's new defense secretary, stated that until the West European states make joint economic efforts to satisfy common defense needs, their economic situation will be threatened.

The NATO bosses use theses about the Soviet threat in an attempt to intensify the militarization of the Common Market and place new burdens on the taxpayer.

A few days remain before the meeting in Vienna between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Carter, President of the United States, at which the SALT II treaty is to be signed. It is known how much time, effort and restraint it has cost the Soviet Union to bring these talks to a successful conclusion. This is recognized by many Americans; thus George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, notes: One can only envy the restraint, patience and persistence with which the Soviet leadership, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has for all these years supported the reduction of the two countries' nuclear arsenals. But something else is known: The nearer the day draws for the signing of the SALT II agreement, the more bitter the resistance is from its opponents. What fictitious arguments are not put forth in order to undermine the agreement and prevent its ratification in the Senate! The opponents of the agreement, including influential representatives of the military monopolies, the Pentagon, the CIA, reactionary minded trade union leaders, senators and academic circles connected with the military-industrial complex, are making every effort to show that the SALT II treaty undermines the security of the United States and strengthens the Soviet Union's military advantage.

The campaign about the myth of the Soviet military threat is being developed all the more feverently because the majority of Americans, as shown by public opinion polls, support the SALT II agreement. According to the latest figures, 78 percent of those asked support it.

What are we to make of this? Progressive Americans, guided by commonsense, are supporting the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, but an insignificant but militant minority is trying to force upon them invented scares about a growing Soviet threat. Those who love to hold forth about the Soviet threat cannot answer one question: If such is the case, why has the Soviet Union never been the instigator for the creation of new weapons? The first atom bomb, the first hydrogen bomb, strategic missiles, submarines with atomic missiles, cruise missiles--all this was created in the first place in the United States, and not in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has had to answer every time the challenge thrown down to it. Accompanied by talk of a Soviet threat, a network of U.S. military bases [in foreign countries] has been developed which has made those countries dependent on the United States, the U.S. nuclear strategy, which has brought about the nuclear arms race, has been drafted; NATO was formed, which led in response to the creation of the Warsaw Pact and the splitting of Europe into military blocs.

The myth of the Soviet threat was false from the very start when it was born in the years following World War II. At that time the United States was not only stronger, but had an atomic monopoly. The very idea that the Soviet Union, which had lost one-third of its national wealth and 20 million of its citizens, could start a war, even the very thought of it, was monstrous. It was needed in order to slander the USSR, to beat back the wave of international sympathy and solidarity with the Soviet Union, which had borne the main brunt of the war. It was needed in order to justify the cold war, which was supposed to help strike a blow against leftwing democratic forces in Western Europe.

If, despite all the efforts of the militarists, Europe has not known war for more than one-third of a century and if significant and positive shifts have been achieved in the sphere of political detente in the past 10 to 15 years, then this is to a decisive extent thanks to the steadfast and constructive policy of peace conducted by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The socialist countries are sparing no effort in order to strengthen positive changes and reduce military confrontation on the European Continent. With the aim of implementing military detente, they have proposed the adoption of a whole complex of measures to strengthen mutual trust, and in particular to agree upon advance notice regarding significant transfers of troops and large air force exercises, and to extend measures to increase trust to the Mediterranean area. The socialist countries have proposed the convocation this year of a political conference of all European states and the United States and Canada to resolve the problems of military detente.

Speaking yesterday at the dinner in honor of Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Indian Republic, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed the great political importance of the Vienna meeting. He noted that the treaty on the limitation of offensive strategic arms, which is to be confirmed and signed, will be an important step in curbing the arms race. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has no higher aim in foreign policy than strengthening peace, reducing the threat of a new war and reducing the arms burden borne by the people of the world.

## VIETNAM AD IN U.S. NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZED

LD150232 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Five leading American newspapers have published in the form of a paid ad, an open letter addressed to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Our observer, Igor Aleksandrov, comments:

That open letter repeats the concoctions about the situation in Vietnam, allegations that have long been circulated by a number of U.S. papers. The authors of the open letter assert that human rights are violated in Vietnam and even cite what is presented as data on reprisals. But such accusations have nothing in common with reality. For several decades, the people of Vietnam waged a struggle for independence and only now, after achieving victory, the people of that country have begun to enjoy the benefits of freedom. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam showed real magnanimity and tolerance towards active supporters of the old regime. Soldiers and policemen who earlier served the Thieu clique in Saigon were not deprived of their freedom. Only less than 3 percent of the persons who had earlier served in the apparatus of repression and committed crimes against the civilian population have been confined to special camps. Such are the facts.

But the authors of the open letter chose to neglect them. There's silence too, about the Chinese attack on Vietnam recently. That's a rather queer position for those who claim to be champions of human rights in Vietnam. After all, it is well known that, during that attack, thousands of women, children and old folks were killed, wounded, subjected to torture and humiliation.

In the border areas tens of thousands of civilians lost their homes. It would seem that those who claim to be champions of the Vietnamese people's rights would condemn these atrocities and those who committed them. But the authors of the open letter are silent about all that, as if nothing had happened. They are also silent about the fact that this United States, who destroyed so much on Vietnamese soil, is doing nothing to help the Vietnamese overcome the consequences of United States intervention. This too is a rather queer position for those who are holding forth on morals, justice and the defense of Vietnamese rights.

The only explanation of this position is that the organizers of the current anti-Vietnam campaign don't care at all about humanistic problems, including the fate of the Vietnamese.

The campaign is apparently aimed at discrediting the current leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam who headed the struggle of the Vietnamese against United States aggression and the Saigon regime. The campaign is being waged in a bid to whitewash Washington's intervention in Vietnam. Significantly, the slanderous attacks against Vietnam are being made at a time when the men in Beijing are again threatening to, as they put it, teach Vietnam another lesson.

It is characteristic that in the current anti-Vietnam campaign several people who in the past criticized America's war against Vietnam, for instance the singer Joan Baez, are being projected into the forefront. This is being done in the hope to mislead the United States public, to make Americans believe in the unbiased character of the accusations hurled against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

But one has only to look backstage to see the real authors and directors of the performance. The direct initiator of the paid ad was a certain (Doan Van Thuy) who was closely connected with the terror regime kept in power in South Vietnam by United States bayonets. He headed the Saigon Student Association, actively cooperated with the Asian Anti-Communist League, and had close links with the CIA. It was he who set up an organization called "Humanities" and which aimed at interfering in Vietnam's internal affairs.

Now how can one expect an unbiased stand of the people who faithfully served the anti-popular Saigon regime toppled by the people?

HOLBROOKE 'CONCOCTION' OF SOVIET 'THREAT' IN SRV SCORED

LD150140 Moscow TASS in English 0124 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

["Contrary to Facts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: "Thus, another concoction about the notorious "Soviet threat"--this time it was heralded by no other person but Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. Where has he discovered that non-existent "threat?" It turns out that in...Vietnam, where, the USSR, he says, carries out large-scale military deliveries, where it is next to creating its own bases in order to use a certain territory and objects for intelligence against the United States and China.

As to mythical "Soviet bases" in Vietnam, such fabrications have already appeared in the West and every time burst like bubbles. But if one is to speak about the assistance the Soviet Union is giving the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, including assistance in strengthening its defensive capacity, well, one should have a rather sophisticated fantasy to try to depict this assistance which is rendered within the framework of equitable and friendly relations between the two sovereign socialist states nearly as a source of some "threat" to third countries!

And who puts into play this instigating, if not provocative, version? This is done by an official representative of the United States, the country which yet quite recently waged an undisguised armed aggression against Vietnam. The country, which established in different regions of the world, including in the Far East, thousands kilometres away from its frontiers, a whole chain of its own military bases, the very existence of which, softly speaking, by no means promotes stabilisation of the international situation. And who, if not Washington, builds up armaments in the Indian Ocean, and at an accelerated rate strengthens and widens the Diego Garcia base?

Mr assistant secretary of state is obviously at variance with facts. Before inventing non-existent "Soviet bases" in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and accusing others they allegedly "threaten" somebody, Holbrooke and Co., if they really feel concern for problems of consolidating security in Asia, should cast their eyes on the Pentagon's actions. These actions exactly carry the threat to various, including Asian, countries and peoples, and this threat is not imaginary, but quite real.

## BEIJING LEADERS SPLIT ON EVE OF NPC SESSION

OW131131 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1430 GMT  
12 Jun 79 OW

[Lazhin commentary]

[Text] Another NPC [National People's Congress] session is about to open soon. Although Beijing's leaders are keeping the exact date of the session's opening secret, it looks as if the frictions among the various factions of the Beijing leadership are nearing the boiling point. A VOA reporter in Hong Kong quoted many observers as saying that the present split among the Chinese communists is the sharpest since the founding of the PRC. A Washington POST reporter said that China is going through its most unstable period in its history. Many other foreign reporters have echoed the U.S. reporters' observations. What has led these foreign observers of Chinese affairs to reach such a conclusion? It is usually difficult for other people to understand the court secrets of the Beijing dynasty. What outsiders can see is merely the outward appearance of China's political trends. But, if we analyze the recently published speeches of regional leaders in China it becomes evident that, besides the fact that China has failed to establish unity, the whole country is now in ideological chaos as a result of the continuous internal struggle in Zhongnanhai.

If we analyze the speeches made by some provincial party committee first secretaries, we can see that there is completely no consistency in ideology in China from the ruling clique down to the common workers at the lower levels. These provincial party committee first secretaries hold that overemphasis has been placed on emancipating the mind. The presentation of the four major principles was to correct this overemphasis. Some people have failed to thoroughly emancipate their minds and have begun to doubt whether or not the party's policies are correct. They do not understand the connection between the principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party [congress] Central Committee and the safeguarding of the four major principles. Some other people totally refute the existence of a so-called excellent situation in China, especially following the 3d plenary session of the 11th party [congress] Central Committee. Some people, including mostly young people, believe that it is the four major principles that have led to various unhealthy phenomena in the country. Some other people completely refuse to observe the four major principles, and maintain that the so-called four major principles represent a refusal to emancipate the mind.

It is obvious that the situation is in chaos and very unfavorable to the Beijing leaders. Gansu Provincial Party Committee First Secretary Song Ping's speech explained the question most clearly. He pointed to the miserable lack of hope, in his speech at a provincial meeting not long ago, saying: The present problem lies in the fact that the peasants are worrying about the possible change of our political principles while cadres are worrying about the possibility of being criticized again. This is a manifestation of their failure to draw a clear distinction between the correct and incorrect line.

Judging from Song Ping's speech, at present nobody in China can say which line is correct. This is proved by the fact that the attitudes that the various newspapers in China are taking on the same question are not the same. It looks as if on the eve of the opening of the NPC session, the various factions of the Beijing leadership are separately controlling different newspapers of their own, each stressing that its line is the only one. Take RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO for example. For the past few weeks they have basically expounded moderate viewpoints, apparently speaking for Deng Xiaoping and his company. Three other newspapers--BEIJING RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO and GONGREN RIBAO, organ of the All-China Trade Union Federation--have been taking a radical stand. It is generally believed that, in viewpoint, Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Trade Union Federation, has come close to the deposed gang of four. These polemics among the newspapers show that the two factions cannot reconcile with each other and that it is impossible for them to unite with each other. It appears that the NPC session will be used as a smokescreen to cover up the struggle in Beijing's superstructure.

But this smokescreen cannot cover up the existing split, which probably foreshadows more turbulence, something like the Cultural Revolution. However, matters may also take another turn. What would happen if the peasants, who, like Song Ping said, are worried about a possible change of political principles, put forward their own concrete demands? Also: What would happen if the cadres who are worried about being criticized again clearly put forward their own views about the rulers' policies before such a change of political principles?

NOVOYE VREMYA ON PRC'S ECONOMIC TIES WITH WEST, JAPAN

LD150414 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA carries an article analyzing the present state of economic relations between China and the Western countries and Japan. Here is an account of the article. Just about a year ago, the Beijing leaders announced their departure from Mao Zedong's slogan of self-reliance. They approved a program of four modernizations, a program that had been drawn up by Zhou Enlai. The program provides for modernizing industry, agriculture, nuclear technology, science and engineering. The Beijing leaders hoped, with the help of this program, to build up a powerful military-economic potential by the end of the century, for implementing China's hegemonistic plans. This program, according to the Beijing leaders, could be put into effect within a short period of time only if extensive use is made of achievements in foreign science and technology. There was a sharp rise in the number of trade and economic contacts between China and the industrially developed capitalist countries. The Chinese boom, NOVOYE VREMYA writes, prevailed only till the end of last winter. Of course, in the past too, some economists had wondered where the Chinese would get the money to pay for the contracts worth about \$30 billion, concluded literally within a few months and for credits running up to another \$17 billion. The French newspaper, LE MONDE, believes there are three options for China: To get deeper in debt, resort to foreign investments or increase export. As for the latter, the chances of China are here at a minimum. Western monopolies pin considerable hopes on Beijing's admission of foreign investments in China's economy. First it seemed their hopes would materialize. But in the meantime, there was a strong feeling in the West that investments in China's economy were unreliable. Political instability in the country and endless struggle going on within the Beijing top leadership invited more serious thoughts. But there still remains the opportunity of financing imports from the developed capitalist countries by borrowing credits and loans from them. Yet every loan should be paid off, sooner or later, with interest. And since there is a limitation to the growth of China's export, the possibility of making wide use of credits is very doubtful indeed. By the end of February, it became quite clear that Beijing regards those contracts and agreements it signed with Japanese and Western firms not as a financial commitment but merely as a preliminary protocol. The Beijing planners evidently estimated the huge sum of trade commitments and compared it with the limited funds they can afford to spend. The results of the estimation were obvious. And there's yet another point to be mentioned. The aggression against Vietnam was very costly and affected the state of China's economy as a whole, including its foreign trade. But the most serious point is more likely the basic reappraisal of the country's economic policy which, according to the Chinese press, is now taking place. Commenting on the new foreign trade policy, RENMIN RIBAO wrote a few days ago that it's necessary to proceed not only from requirements but also from objective possibilities. It is necessary to take into account that the economic foundation of the country is still very weak, its financial and material resources are scarce and the technical potential and level of management are not high enough to cope with all they take upon themselves.

JAPANESE MILITARY TIES WITH PENTAGON CRITICIZED

LD141042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 2-week visit to the United States of General Takashina, chairman of the Joint Committee of the Chiefs of Staff of Japan, has ended. During the visit, writes our observer, he had talks with General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, and other military leaders. Questions of bilateral military cooperation and the enhancement of Japan's role in the Asian region within the framework of the Japanese-American security treaty were discussed at the talks. Attention was devoted to the interaction of the armed forces of the two countries in the case of "extraordinary circumstances."

Let us recall that of late visits of highly-placed officials of the National Defense Agency across the ocean for talks with their counterparts in the Pentagon have been rather frequent. A few days ago Lieutenant General Nagano, chief of staff of the Ground Self-Defense Force, visited Washington. The subject of his talks with the same Jones were questions on the coordination of militarist plans of the two countries. Now Yamashita, the chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, himself is getting ready to follow Nagano and Takashina on the voyage to the United States. After talks in Washington he will visit the FRG and NATO headquarters in Belgium.

Thus the Japanese military will advance yet another step toward knocking together a multi-lateral militarist alliance. How do the Tokyo strategists camouflage their growing closeness with the Pentagon and NATO? It appears that according to them it is sufficient to raise the banner of the notorious myth about the Soviet military threat with new force. Speaking in Tokyo a few days ago, Yamashita tried to frighten his audience with the strengthening of the Soviet military potential in the Far East. He, in turn, called for a further build up of the potential of the Japanese Self-Defense Force. The militarist circles of the Japanese isles no longer make a secret of their intentions to build up the military potential of the country and to strengthen their links with the Pentagon and NATO. These plans are being sharply condemned by the Japanese Democratic Public, since they do nothing but aggravate tension in South and Southeast Asia.

JAPAN SETS UP PALESTINE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 14, TASS--An organizational meeting to set up a parliamentary association of Japanese-Palestinian Friendship was held here today. It includes about 100 members of the Japanese parliament from all the political parties. Tokuma Utsunomiya, member of the House of Representatives, has been elected chairman of the association. The key to peace in the Middle East, it is pointed out in the declaration adopted by the association, lies in the solution of the Palestinian problem. The lawful rights of the Palestinian people must be restored and their right to existence confirmed. Japan recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, the declaration stresses. The purpose of the parliamentary Japanese-Palestinian friendship association, Tokuma Utsunomiya noted in his speech, is to promote Japan's adherence to a correct policy in respect to the Palestinian problem in order to maintain good relations not only with the Palestinian people, but also with all the Arab nations. This will be a contribution to the cause of achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East.

III. 15 Jun 79

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VISITING INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Leningrad Luncheon

LD141340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Leningrad that Desai, prime minister of India, visited the Hermitage today. The Leningrad Obkom gave a luncheon in his honor. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other officials were present at the luncheon.

The prime minister of India left the Soviet Union today. He was seen off at the airport by Comrades Romanov, Kirillin and other officials.

Joint Communiqué

BK141513 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1432 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Following is the text of the joint statement signed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai and H.E. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at Moscow on 12 June 1979.

The Republic of India and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, reaffirming their determination to consolidate peace, strengthen international security and develop cooperation between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, noting that the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union as well as other Indo-Soviet agreements reflect the high level of traditional friendship of the peoples of the two countries and their weighty contribution to the struggle for peace and international cooperation, recalling with satisfaction that their traditionally close and cordial relations and mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation have developed rapidly in the recent years and opened up favourable prospects for expanding ties between them, reiterating their firm conviction that Indo-Soviet relations which are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence serve as an example of how sovereign nations irrespective of the diversity of their political and socio-economic systems may develop their bilateral relations and make an important contribution to maintaining universal peace stability and security, conscious of the responsibility which rests on them for the preservation of peace and faithful to their international obligations, in particular those under the United Nations Charter; state their resolve to strengthen further their close cooperation which serves the interests of their two peoples, the cause of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

India and the Soviet Union note with satisfaction that Indo-Soviet relations are developing dynamically and fruitfully in a friendly atmosphere with strict observance by both sides of the principles of respect for sovereignty, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Meetings and talks between the Indian and Soviet leaders in Moscow held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect reaffirm the coincidence or similarity of views of India and the Soviet Union on key international problems and will serve the cause of further widening the many-sided cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, deepening of mutual understanding and confidence elaboration of agreed steps aimed at consolidating universal peace and cooperation. [sentence as received]

The long term programme of economic trade scientific and technical cooperation of March 1979, the agreement on cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the fifth session of the intergovernmental Indo-Soviet commission held in Moscow in June 1979, the cooperation of Indian and Soviet scientists in the launching of the second Indian artificial earth satellite Bhaskara by a Soviet rocket and the agreement on the setting up of the Vishakhapatnam steel complex are new manifestations of the determination of the two sides to expand their economic and other cooperation.

The two sides welcome the process of detente which continues to gain in strength particularly in Europe and call for multiplying efforts with a view to making detente a continuous and comprehensive process to embrace all continents including Asia. They deprecate all attempts to halt and reverse the process of detente as being against the interests of humanity and world peace.

The two sides hold the conviction that relations between states should be governed by well recognised principles of international law and peaceful coexistence such as renunciation of the threat of use of force, respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. They recognise that each nation has the right to choose its own political and socio-economic system as well as the right to live in peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation.

The two sides are convinced that without disarmament the process of detente cannot be lasting. Therefore, the most important task facing mankind today is the cessation of the arms race and the implementation of effective disarmament measures, first and foremost nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate goal of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The principal danger to peace stems however from the spiralling nuclear arms race. The two sides reaffirm their readiness to cooperate with each other and with other countries for achieving success in the elaboration of measures aimed at the cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stock-piles until they are completely destroyed. In particular, they agree that the successful conclusion of the ongoing negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty will constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and ultimately in the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons. Both sides favour also prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction including neutron weapons, reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments.

India and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the completion of the work on drafting a new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and believe that the conclusion and entry into force of this treaty will create a more favorable atmosphere for making headway towards the cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

It is also the view of the two sides that an effective step towards disarmament is the reduction of military expenditures of states. A part of the funds released as a result of disarmament and reduction of military budgets should be channeled to render assistance to developing countries.

The two sides are convinced of the urgent need for restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis providing for equal and mutual beneficial economic cooperation and the strengthening of economic self reliance of the newly independent countries.

The two sides express their concern over the current situation in Southeast Asia which continues to remain complicated. Both sides favour the establishment of peace in Southeast Asia on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and cessation of interference by outside forces in the internal affairs of the states of the area.

India and the Soviet Union declare their desire to develop friendly relations and co-operation with the democratic republic of Afghanistan. They express themselves firmly in favour of the aspirations of the people of Afghanistan for the preservation of their national independence and for their development. They oppose any interference by outside forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

India and the Soviet Union express their deep concern over the continuing serious threat to peace in West Asia and pronounce themselves once again in favour of a comprehensive and just settlement of the problem on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied on 1967, the securing of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state as well as ensuring for all states in the area the right to independent existence and development.

A just and durable settlement in West Asia can be reached only in accordance with the UN resolutions providing for the participation and protection of the rights of all parties involved including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm their readiness to cooperate for the implementation of the UN declaration on the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They call once again for dismantling the foreign military and naval bases existing in the area and preventing the creation of such new bases there and condemn any attempts to build up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean under any pretext whatsoever. The Indian side highly appreciates the readiness of the Soviet Union to resume bilateral talks with the United States on the question of the Indian Ocean.

The Indian and the Soviet sides recognise the valuable contribution which is being made by the nonalignment movement as an independent and positive factor in world politics to deepen the process of detente and extend it to all continents to strengthen universal peace, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of discrimination and in support of the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and the establishment of a new international economic order based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm their determination to continue cooperation in the United Nations and other international forums for strengthening universal peace and international security.

India and the Soviet Union are convinced that the strengthening of universal peace and detente will make easier the solution of urgent problems facing mankind today such as the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, meeting the energy and raw material needs of the economies of all countries, saving mankind from the threat of famine, poverty and pestilence, making rational use of the wealth of the world oceans and the peaceful exploration of outer space. They realise that these tasks require tireless efforts, energy, initiative and vision and above all goodwill of all nations.

India and the Soviet Union call upon all states of the world irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, their size, geographical situation or level of economic development to join hands in the constructive endeavour to build the edifice of durable peace for the present and for the future generations.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUE ON EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Soviet Peace Delegation

ID142308 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 14, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee has ended its visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A joint communique, which has been published, says that the Soviet peace champions are following with the feelings of warm sympathy the successes of the revolution in Afghanistan and socio-economic transformations which are carried out in the interests of the working people of the country. The Soviet public, the document stresses, resolutely comes out against interference from outside into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, against conspiracies and subversive activities of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The Afghan peace champions, on their part, pointed to great significance of all-round support and assistance being given the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. They highly appreciated the USSR's foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace and security of the peoples. They said that the Afghan people were greatly interested in the earliest signing of the SALT II treaty.

The sides, says the joint communique, pledged their solidarity with the struggle waged by the Arab peoples. They denounced the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, qualifying it as another conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which has the aim to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Amin Speech on Propaganda

ID172044 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Afghan Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin has said the enemies of the Afghan revolution that have taken refuge in Pakistan and in the Western countries are staging a campaign of propaganda hostile to the popular government. Speaking before representatives of the province of Herat, he has called on the Afghan people to defend the gains of the revolution. The Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI has said that the Egyptian ambassador to Pakistan has handed over large sums of money to the leaders of the Maoist Afghan group Sholeh Javid. Their money will be used to stage subversive actions against the Afghan government.

## 'Counterrevolutionary Gangs'

LD111428 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

["Real Face of Counterrevolution"--TASS Headlines]

[Text] Kabul, June 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

On a broad table one can see a few dozens of multicharge rifles, submachineguns, pistols, hand grenades, explosive devices and also ammunition, radio transmitters, leaflets, subversive literature, cheques, documents. The arms and cartridges are labelled "Made in USA", "Made in China", "Made in Pakistan" and "Made in Britain".

The arms were confiscated by the Afghan authorities on the territory of the country from the battered gangs who were sent into Afghanistan from the territory of neighbouring Pakistan. They acted in the Konarha, Paktia provinces and some other areas of the country. The arms were to sow death among the civilian population, to intimidate them, to undermine the mainstay of the democratic system in Afghanistan.

Facts irrefutably testify to aggressive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and not the least role in these actions is played by imperialism. The reactionary forces of some neighbouring countries and also China, as the TASS correspondent has been told by a senior official of the Afghan security service, they give financial aid to the enemies of the Afghan people, supply them with arms, participate in the training of the counterrevolutionary elements. According to the testimony of the captives taken by the authorities, armed gangs of mercenaries encouraged from outside are going to make another attack on eastern and south-eastern frontier areas of Afghanistan.

Counterrevolutionary gangs are being formed with dollars and pounds sterling in Peshawar and a number of other towns of Pakistan. They are formed out of criminal elements and Afghan feudals who fled the country after the April revolution. In special camps they are trained how to handle arms under the direct guidance of American, Pakistani and Chinese instructors. The Pakistani authorities do not stop activities of these gangs, but help send them into the Afghan territory.

In their testimony the captive bandits admitted they killed Afghan peasants, children, women, set fire to schools, exploded bridges and communications.

The facts testify to invigorated actions in the country of counterrevolutionary forces. The enemies of the Afghan people with the support of reactionary and imperialist circles continue nurturing sinister plans against the democratic Afghanistan, using any means.

As is stressed by the Afghan press, the forces of counterrevolution which resort to terror and violence will suffer an inevitable failure. The earnest of that is the resolute rebuff of all working people.

Giving all-round support to the Afghan authorities and people's armed forces, the peasants, workers and students rise up in defense of the gains of the April revolution, express wrath and indignation at the imperialists' instigating activities. Committees in defense of the revolution are being formed in many settlements of the country which are raided by enemy gangs. Thousands of patriots declare their determination to defend, arms in hand, the independence of the motherland. They declare "reaction shall not pass!"

#### Defense of Revolution

LD131740 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov commentary]

[Text] The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has announced that it extends the term of amnesty for Afghan refugees until 1st July. Yuriy Glukhov comments:

This humane act goes to show that the revolutionary government does not remain indifferent to the fate of the Afghan citizens misled by the imperialist and reactionary groups that would like to turn them into instruments of struggle against their own country and people. The Afghan Government's move knocks out ground from under the counterrevolutionaries' feet. From its very start the April revolution won the backing of the broader sections of the people. It had provided answers to most vital problems facing the country. Its slogans: the land to those who till it, for housing, for education and medical assistance to the working people, have been supported by the public at large.

The forces of imperialism and reaction, however, keep trying to reverse the course of progressive development in Afghanistan. To insure it they are resorting to outright interference and acts of armed intervention. Pakistani territory is being used as a springboard for attacks on the border areas of Afghanistan. According to reports coming from Kabul the Afghan provinces of Paktia, Qandahar and Konarha have been over the past few days the scenes of fighting between the government troops of Afghanistan and the invading Pakistani militia. The Afghan people turn down any attempt at blackmail. They are full of determination to uphold their revolutionary gains. Participants in the meetings, marches and demonstrations being held now in many provinces strongly condemn the imperialist designs. The tribe of Afridis, living in the vicinity of the Khyber Pass, presently a scene of constant provocations, has declared that it will never allow any subversive activity or propaganda to be carried out on Afridi border territory. Anyone who undertakes to attack our land, the tribesmen said, or will use it for committing acts of aggression against Afghanistan, will become our enemies. The committees for the defense of the revolution are being set up throughout the country.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is not alone in her struggle to safeguard her gains and counter imperialist threats. The Soviet Union has denounced subversive actions against the Afghan revolution and has pledged that it will not leave the Afghan people in the lurch, who have the right to build their life in their own way.

GROMYKO HOLDS MOSCOW TALK WITH KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

LD131110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Fromuko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, member of the People's Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who is in Moscow on his way home. During a talk which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship, an exchange of views took place between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Hun Sen of the further development of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation and some international issues of mutual interest, including the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted with satisfaction that the peaceful policies of Kampuchea are finding more and more understanding and recognition in the international arena.

Hun Sen expressed the deep gratitude of the Kampuchean people to the CPSU, the USSR government and the Soviet people for their great and disinterested support and help.

HAIPHONG SENDOFF FOR VOLUNTEER SOVIET DOCKERS REPORTED

LD131049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Wholehearted Thanks"]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 June--It was with bouquets of bright tropical flowers and the slogans "Vietnam, the Soviet Union--Friendship Forever" that the people of Haiphong saw off the Soviet dockers--volunteers who had worked side by side with the Vietnamese for 2 months in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. The diesel ship Olga Androvskaia, hooting farewell, set its course for the motherland--for the shores of the Soviet Far East.

The Soviet dockers came to Haiphong at a difficult time of ordeals, when the Vietnamese people were repelling the Chinese aggression. They included the best workers of the Far Eastern ports and shock workers of communist labor.

In Haiphong, working with the Vietnamese port workers, the Soviet dockers displayed their selfless labor. Establishing unloading records and exceeding the norms by 140-150 percent, the emissaries of the land of the Soviets very rapidly unloaded many dozens of ships delivering goods of important national economic significance to the SRV.

The Soviet dockers' labor was assessed highly by the SRV party and government. By a decree of the republic's president the four Soviet ports which sent emissaries to Vietnam--Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Vanino, and Korsakov--have been awarded the "Friendship" order.

"The Soviet dockers' selfless labor in Vietnam," Vu Tuan, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and minister of the SRV premier's office, stated at a ceremony, "developed into a demonstration of the indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union has always been on our side and fulfilled its international duty in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. We express wholehearted thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and entire Soviet people for their valuable and effective assistance and support in building and defending the motherland."

III. 15 Jun 79

E 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC, SRV EXCHANGE PRISONERS OF WAR

LD140138 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 14, TASS--More prisoners of war were exchanged near the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

The Vietnamese side handed over to China a group of servicemen who took part in the war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Representatives of the SRV accepted from China prisoners, chiefly civilians from northern provinces, taken by Chinese troops.

Representatives of the Red Cross societies of Vietnam and China agreed to have the next exchange of prisoners of war on June 22.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN LATE JUNE

LD121618 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--U Myint Maung, foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of June. He is invited by the Soviet Government, it was officially announced here.

KRASNOYARSKIY KRAYKOM DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

LD120817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.S. Fedirko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Krasnoyarskiy CPSU Kraykom, was in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) from 29 May through 6 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). The delegation acquainted itself with the LPRP's activity and exchanged experience on matters of party organization and party educational work among working people.

The delegation was received by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR.

## GDR MINISTER VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR, CEMA COUNTRIES

LD150835 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed, undated interview entitled "To New Successes," under "International Life" rubric, with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Soelle]

[Text] Today is the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. In this connection the editors invited M. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, to answer a number of questions.

[Question] How important to the GDR is economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and what are its distinguishing features?

[Answer] The history of our state, the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil, is one of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries is a reliable basis for the development of our all-round ties.

Our economic, scientific and technical cooperation is characterized by its planned and long-term nature. It insures the stable and dynamic development of the GDR national economy. The long-term program of production specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, whose elaboration was the focus of attention at the recent session of the intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, will have a considerable impact here. We attach the utmost importance to the elaboration of such long-term programs for solving raw material, fuel and energy problems, for improving the supply of highly productive machinery and equipment to the national economy, for the all-round development of agriculture, for stepping up the production of consumer goods in accordance with the public's increasing needs, and for developing transport communications.

[Question] How are commercial and economic relations, as well as those in the sphere of specialization and cooperation in industrial production, developing between the GDR and the USSR?

[Answer] Since 1950 trade turnover between our countries has increased roughly 24 times. As much commodity exchange now takes place in 2 weeks as in the whole of 1950.

This quantitative increase has been accompanied by qualitative changes, in particular an ever greater division of labor. The proportion of articles produced within the framework of production specialization and cooperation is increasing. The agreements in the sphere of electrical engineering, electronics, chemicals, machinebuilding and industrial equipment production are particularly important to the GDR national economy.

[Question] How is cooperation developing on the construction of installations in the GDR with Soviet support?

[Answer] There are many major installations being built in the GDR in close cooperation with the USSR. They include, for example, the big Tierbach, Hagenwerder, Bocksberg and Enschwalde power stations and the Bruno Leuschner nuclear power station. Extensive imports of equipment in complete sets and units for the power and metallurgical industries and other sectors were included in the protocol for 1980, which also covers equipment and industrial services for the nuclear power station as well as for construction industry production lines. This contributes substantially to the implementation of our housing construction program.

Far-reaching measures to rationalize entire enterprises or individual shops in them have already been taken both in the GDR and in the USSR.

A new agreement of this kind envisages a considerable increase in the production of heavy and medium electrical machinery by 1985 through the introduction of highly efficient production processes and equipment, as well as more rational production methods, on the basis of which output will increase considerably. This cooperation has yielded good results and will continue to demonstrate its value.

[Question] How important to your country is the implementation of joint measures within the CEMA framework?

[Answer] Thanks to the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation in CEMA and above all thanks to the Soviet Union's help and support, we managed in the fifties to strengthen and develop our national economy's material and technical base. This applies to the development of the GDR's heavy industry in particular. The modernization of our chemical industry in the early 1960's is also connected with close cooperation within the CEMA framework. The building of the Druzhba oil pipeline from the Soviet Union to the GDR enabled us to build a modern petrochemical industry.

For its part, the GDR, by exporting machine building and chemical industry production, has made and is making a contribution to creating the other CEMA members' material and technical base. From the first day it took part in CEMA's work our republic has devoted all its energies to increasing the socialist community's overall economic potential.

The fraternal countries' integration has made a major contribution to considerably increasing the CEMA members' economic might in the last 30 years.

GDR'S GENERAL GOTTWALD WRITES ON NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY

LD150745 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Maj Gen K. Gottwald, deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and deputy chief of main staff of the GDR National People's Army: "Guarding the People's Gains"]

[Text] Twice annually, in the spring and in the fall, young GDR citizens begin their military service. At national monuments, in enterprises and in the squares of garrison cities they solemnly take the military oath. They take the oath before their unit's banner, on which is inscribed the symbol of the German worker and peasant state--a hammer and compass in a wreath of wheat, entwined on a black, red and gold ground.

The oath to the socialist state is the most solemn moment in every young soldier's life. At the same time it is also a major event for all GDR working people. It testifies to the indissoluble link between the people and the army and to the implementation of the provision in the GDR Constitution which says that the defense of peace, the socialist fatherland and its gains are every citizen's right and honorary duty.

The GDR people are proud of their successes in building socialism in the past 30 years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. In an historically short time the GDR has become an economically strong and politically stable state which has won international recognition. The coordinated policy of the socialist community countries is enabling it, in favorable external conditions, to accomplish the building of a developed socialist society.

In carrying out their international duty, the GDR and its army--which is developing under the SED's direct leadership--make the necessary efforts to insure the honorable fulfillment of the tasks of defending the socialist community's borders in the center of Europe at any time.

Speaking at the 11th conference of the National People's Army party organizations, army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, emphasized: "We will fulfill the tasks we have been set under the leadership of the Central Committee of our tested party with our numerous experienced communists and with our people's great readiness."

The National People's Army is developing cooperation with the armies of all Warsaw Pact countries and primarily with the Soviet Army.

The history of the development of the National People's Army testifies to how important it is for its servicemen to be aware that the soldiers of the Soviet Army are standing alongside them. As for the development and deepening of fraternity in arms, special significance is attached to cooperation with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Friendship with the brothers in arms from the "neighboring regiment" of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany is a vital matter for every serviceman in the National People's Army. This friendship is consolidated in joint combat training exercises, in the exchange of experience in mastering military equipment, in sporting competitions and in shared recreation.

The fraternity in arms of the National People's Army with the allied socialist armies is imbued with a sense of pride in the historic achievements of the socialist community states and of servicemen's common responsibility for the defense of socialism and peace. Joint exercises by the joint armed forces have repeatedly proved that the socialist fraternal armies' slogan "brothers in class and brothers in arms in single formation are invincible" has become a living reality.

The personnel of the GDR National People's Army are constantly struggling to improve its combat strength and combat readiness. The National People's Army meets modern requirements thanks to the constant concern of the SED and the government. In the course of military building, the GDR party and state leadership proceeds from the basis of the proposition of socialist military science that victory in modern combat can only be achieved through the collaboration of all branches of the armed forces.

The National People's Army is organized and equipped to insure that, as an integral part of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, it is equal to the responsibility invested in it for the collective defense of socialism. The armed forces comprise three branches: the ground forces, the air force and air defense forces, and the people's navy.

The motorized infantry forces constitute the main category of ground forces. They are fully motorized and, with other categories of the forces and also with air and naval forces, can collaborate in combat operations at any time of the day or year and on any terrain. They can also be used in airborne landing operations. The motorized infantry forces of the National People's Army are supplied with amphibious armored combat vehicles with a high cross-country ability. The motorization level, in contrast with that of the ground forces as a whole, is calculated at 35 horsepower per soldier, and in coming years will be increased to 50 horsepower.

The tank troops constitute the main strike force of the ground forces. Their modern tanks are characterized by high firepower and reliable armor. They can advance rapidly, hit targets at long range and cross water obstacles without any loss of momentum.

The missile forces are equipped with operational and tactical missiles on cross-country launchers. The artillery arsenal is equipped with cannon, howitzers, field rocket launchers, mortars and also rocket-assisted guided antitank shells.

The air force and air defense forces fleet consists of fighter and transport aircraft and a helicopter unit. The fighter fleet includes fighter-interceptors which can operate around the clock in any weather, and also fighter-bombers which can be used in support of combat operations by ground and naval forces.

The air defense missile forces are equipped with very reliable, powerful and maneuverable air defense missile complexes. This makes it possible to use them efficiently against enemy air attack methods.

The country's constantly functioning air defense system insures the defense of GDR territory and airspace. It relies on the coordinated actions of air defense forces, fighter aircraft and radar forces.

The GDR People's Navy, in close collaboration with the twice Red Banner Baltic fleet of the Soviet Union and the Polish Navy, guarantees the defense of GDR territorial waters and coastal shelf and reliably insures peace in the Baltic region. The structure and armament of the people's navy takes into account the requirements of modern naval warfare. Its strike force comprises missile and torpedo vessels of great combat efficiency [moshch]. Antisubmarine and antimine defense vessels and debarkation vessels are also suitable for the region's features in terms of their tactical and technical capabilities. Naval aircraft carry out reconnaissance and transportation tasks and also air-sea rescue work.

The decisive precondition for the successful development of the National People's Army was the training of an officer complement devoted to the working class and the people. The chief path taken to create skilled military cadres was the systematic selection of officers who came from the working class. In building the National People's Army, the SED and its Central Committee concentrate attention on developing strong party organizations in all command links of the armed forces.

Great attention is devoted in the National People's Army to improving the theoretical training of officers and generals and to fostering practical skills in them. A profound study is carried out on the nature of modern war, the principles and methods of conducting combat actions and operations in complex conditions. The training of officers and staffs is aimed at achieving a high level of efficiency and coordination in work, and development of the ability to plan a battle and operations with combined forces [v koalitsionnom sostave], to exercise firm and constant control over forces, to support smooth collaboration among elements of combat and operational formations and to provide all-round support for battles and operations. Nowadays 90 percent of the officers in the National People's Army have higher or secondary specialized education and many of them are graduates of Soviet military academies.

Personnel in the National People's Army acquire combat skills in the daily struggle for high indicators in political, combat and physical training. They are persistently learning to master perfectly the weapons entrusted to them, so as to use them efficiently on the battlefield.

Political training and education in the National People's Army is concentrated on fostering a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and socialist beliefs in all personnel. This helps soldiers to understand the logical nature of the social development and socio-political processes taking place in the GDR and other socialist community states and throughout the rest of the world, and makes it possible to form an independent assessment of complex international events and to see precisely the tasks of the socialist armed forces.

The GDR League of Free German Youth is an active assistant and militant reserve of the working class party. The organization's ranks include more than 90 percent of all young soldiers, noncommissioned and commissioned officers. Its most important task in the National People's Army is to help commanders to educate excellent soldiers. The League of Free German Youth centers its activity on the study of Marxism-Leninism, the policy of the SED and fostering norms of socialist conduct.

In the National People's Army 1979 is characterized by socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. It was initiated by the seventh company of the motorized infantry unit named for (Anton Zevkov). Socialist competition, in which all army and naval personnel participate, makes it possible to achieve substantial successes.

The propagandization and development of traditions in the National People's Army is a living, everyday reality. On crossing the threshold into the barracks, the young serviceman begins to become acquainted with the tradition of his army and his military unit or, in the case of the people's navy, his ship. Military units, ships and academies are named for prominent figures in the German and international revolutionary movement. In becoming acquainted with progressive and revolutionary traditions and in maintaining and developing them, servicemen learn to act with the same loyalty, devotion, courage, boldness, fortitude and selflessness as those trailblazers of social progress.

Our party displayed great concern at all stages of the formation and development of the National People's Army. The Soviet Army provided great and selfless all-round assistance. This was manifested in the exchange of experience in building and improving the GDR Armed Forces, in training officers of the National People's Army in Soviet military academies and colleges, in providing military regulations and manuals and in equipping the National People's Army with modern kinds of arms and combat equipment.

We are very proud of the lofty evaluation of the GDR National People's Army given by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "The National People's Army," he said, "possesses politically mature and professionally highly trained personnel educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The GDR National People's Army, as a reliable defender of the first ever German worker and peasant state, is vigilantly standing guard over peace and our peoples' socialist gains in single formation with the armies of the other fraternal Warsaw Pact countries."

DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES OF FRG'S OTRAG ENTERPRISE SCORED

LD141836 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

["OTRAG's Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The world public has received with satisfaction the news that the Republic of Zaire has offered [as received] the West German Orbital Transport und Raketen Ag (OTRAG) to terminate missile trials on the test range in Zaire's Province of Shaba. That decision, taken with due account for the serious anxiety caused in Africa and in the whole world by OTRAG's dangerous actions, has testified to the striving of Kinshasa to improve relations with its neighbours, said Zaire's ambassador in Belgium.

Meanwhile, FRG newspapers stress that the fiasco in Zaire by no means made less zealous the OTRAG leaders who started their careers in Nazi Germany and who developed FAU-2 rockets.

Thus, the newspaper FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU writes that OTRAG "intends to continue launching missiles in another place", and KELNER STADT UNZEIGER adds: "Negotiations to this effect with another country are already underway, but the name of that country is not disclosed."

It has recently been reported that OTRAG built in Munich a plant for the production of components for rocket-carriers. That company's branch was formed in France. OTRAG director Kaizer made a number of statements of the intention to turn that firm into "a large multinational enterprise." Already now, in the opinion of the newspaper TAT, OTRAG has become one of the largest organisations in rocket construction, with the possibilities to start building powerful rocket-carriers, including rockets that can carry nuclear warheads.

It is an open secret who is behind that so-called "private firm" and who finances its expensive experiments. OTRAG is most closely linked with large enterprises of the military-industrial complex of the FRG, with the NATO militaristic circles. The Kaizer firm is also known by its "particular relations" with the CIA and military circles of the racist regimes in the south of Africa.

All of them assign a particular place to OTRAG in their plans. Their aim is to bypass the known restrictions imposed on the production in West Germany of certain types of arms and combat equipment, primarily missiles, to turn OTRAG's testing grounds, which the firm plans to establish in Latin America and South Asia, into springboards for conducting subversive activities against young developing states.

In the face of sharp criticism against OTRAG, which is being made in the whole world, leaders of the FRG repeatedly tried to dissociate themselves from Dr Kaizer's rocket experiments, simultaneously admitting that they "cause complications" in West Germany's mutual relations with other countries.

But, taking into account the proportions and the dangerous character of OTRAG's activities, it is obviously insufficient to make such statements. The world public, which continues to keep a watchful eye both over OTRAG's plans and the militarist forces which back it, is waiting for an end to be put to their dangerous activities.

EGYPT RELEASES JOURNALISTS ACCUSED OF 'SUSPICIOUS' CONTACTS

LD141452 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 14, TASS--The latest falsification of the Egyptian "Muhabarat Amma" secret service ended in utter failure. Egypt's supreme state security court resolved for lack of evidence to release all persons arrested and imprisoned by the counterintelligence service and charged in the bluntly concocted case of "suspicious" contacts with the Bulgarian embassy. Among the arrested were six journalists and progressively-minded deputies of the preceeding People's Assembly.

Political observers in the Lebanese capital immediately paid attention to the fact that the "sensational exposure" had been timed by the Egyptian secret service for the very height of the electoral campaign for the nomination of candidates to parliament. The actions of the Egyptian authorities were rightly assessed as a provocation, designed to prevent victory for the left-wing in a number of constituencies, where they had good chances of polling a majority. It is significant that the charges against the arrested were preferred by Egypt's interior minister, Isma'il, himself. These charges, as the supreme state security court session ascertained, were a sheer falsehood.

Nevertheless, the Egyptian authorities got what they wanted. The left-wing candidates, including representatives of the National-Progressive Party of Egypt, "compromised" by suspicious contacts and placed under arrest, as a result of pressure on the electorate and direct forgeries, were not elected. As-Sadat, who several days before the elections personally urged the voters not to cast ballots for the "communists" and persons subverting "social peace", got a legislative body with an "opposition" he shaped himself. The Egyptian president's trick with the dissolution of the People's Assembly was only necessary to rule out inside the country any legal criticism of the disgraceful capitulatory course of official Cairo. As shown by the facts, any methods, including most unsavory ones, are to be used in Egypt to attain this aim.

KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV MEET WITH SYRIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD142151 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--The present-day international situation including the situation in the Middle East and topical matters of the communist movement were discussed at a meeting of the leaders of the CPSU and the Syrian Communist Party (SCP). Taking part in the meeting, which took place in Moscow today, were Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC, and a SCP delegation headed by Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the SCP Central Committee.

The two sides condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty which aggravates the already explosive situation in the Middle East, encourages the expansionist aspirations of the ruling circles of Israel and their patrons, and is leading to an increased imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Arab countries. The sides emphasized that a genuine, all-embracing settlement is impossible without complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, without ensurance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the establishment of a state of their own.

The participants in the meeting condemned imperialism's and its agents' attempts at weakening the cohesion of Arab national anti-imperialist forces by stirring up discord and internecine strife and by provoking anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. Representatives of the CPSU and the SCP specially emphasized the significance of Soviet-Arab friendship as an important factor in the Arab peoples' struggle for the realization of their national aspirations.

III. 15 Jun 79

H 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

The participants in the meeting stated the firm intention of their parties to continue to consistently pursue the course towards strengthening the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

VISIT TO USSR BY YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD121153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) a delegation of workers of YSP control and auditing organs, headed by Sa'id Salim al-Khayba, Central Committee member and chairman of the YSP Central Auditing Commission, has been in the Soviet Union since 28 May. The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and went to Kaluzhskaya Oblast where it acquainted itself with the work experience of control and auditing and party commissions of the oblast party organization and a number of city and rayon party organizations. The guests from Democratic Yemen familiarized themselves with the life of Soviet people. The delegation was received by G. F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and I. S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. On 6 June the delegation left for home.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR REJECTS FABRICATIONS ABOUT USSR

LD142012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, having returned to Iran for consultations with Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the country has, during a meeting with journalists, rejected as groundless the fabrications concerning interference by the Soviet Union in Iran's internal affairs. The Soviet Union's attitude toward the Iranian revolution is one of understanding and it welcomed it, he said. The border between the countries is one between good neighbors; there are no border problems between Iran and the Soviet Union. I should state that we, in Iran, are pleased with our relations with our northern neighbor. These relations are built solely on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, Mokri emphasized.

IRAN'S ENTEZAM HOPES FOR CONTINUING TIES WITH USSR

LD150654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Iran is linked with the Soviet Union by many treaties and agreements in the sphere of economic development, declared Amir Entezam, deputy prime minister and official spokesman of the Government of Iran. We hope that cooperation of this kind will continue and develop. The Iranian Government, he stressed, is interested in the development of economic ties with (all) countries on an equal and mutually advantageous basis.

IRANIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES DRAFT CONSTITUTION PLANS

LD141230 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, June 14, TASS--The draft of the new constitution of Iran will be published for nation-wide discussion early next week, it was stated by Haj-Seyyed-Javadi, minister for internal affairs of Iran.

Elections to the consultative council will be held in the period from July 4 to July 10, he said. The council is to include amendments and supplements to the text of the draft for further approval by a referendum.

The press reported previously that the draft constitution would be approved by a constitutional assembly.

In connection with this Mohammad Mohammadi, secretary of the republican party of the Moslem people, said that his party would refuse to take part in the referendum if a constitutional assembly was not convened.

#### JOURNALISTS, 'REACTIONARY' PRIESTS IN IRAN IN CONFLICT

LD141155 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[V. Borisov report under the rubric "Hard on the Heels of Events: Facts and Comment": "Iran: Alarm for the Fate of the Revolution"]

[Text] Tehran--On the morning of 15 May an unusual event occurred at the premises of the big Iranian newspaper KAYHAN. The security guards refused to admit 20 very eminent journalists, saying that the local Islamic council had decided to dismiss them.

This measure was the result of the refusal of many commentators and observers to confine their writing to explanation of the "principles of the Islamic revolution" and the policy of the government and priesthood. The newspaper's editorial staff lodged a unanimous protest against the Islamic council's actions. The same stance was adopted by almost the entire creative collective. The argument between Islamic council representatives and the journalists, which lasted almost 6 hours, ended on a futile note. The editorial board said that under the circumstances it refused to publish the paper.

By using threats it was possible to get typographical workers and a small group of technical employees to resume work. That day KAYHAN came out in a four-page edition instead of the usual eight pages. There were two-and-a-half pages of announcements and advertisements and the rest of the paper was given over to official reports and a statement by the Islamic council on the conflict.

The next day the Iranian journalists' trade union sharply condemned the organizers of the willful purge at KAYHAN. Most of the Iranian capital's publications protested also. They did not include, alas, the major Tehran paper AYANDEGAN, whose circulation is only slightly smaller than that of KAYHAN and ETTELAAT. A few days before the KAYHAN incident the AYANDEGAN journalists halted the publication of the paper for 10 days. They were protesting against the campaign unleashed by certain circles of the Shi'ite priesthood.

The young creative workers who came to AYANDEGAN after the revolution had a sincere desire to make the paper a platform of free discussion for representatives of different political and ideological currents who had participated in the struggle against the shah's dictatorship. In addition to appeals by religious leaders and articles by prominent Islamic ideologists the paper printed materials reflecting the views of bourgeois democratic figures and representatives of the progressive intelligentsia, leftwing parties and organizations. The latter by no means fully concurred with various government measures and they criticized the priesthood's stance on certain questions of social and political life in the republic.

This was the reason for the attacks by certain circles of the Shi'ite priesthood and religious and political organizations, which labeled AYANDEGAN "counterrevolutionary." Groups of hooligan elements, blinded by religious fanaticism, raided correspondents' centers in the provinces and organized noisy demonstrations outside the editorial building in Tehran.

Another Tehran paper, PEIGHAME EMRUZ, which speaks for the left-wing intelligentsia, was also persecuted. A crowd of hooligan riff-raff burst into the editorial premises and caused mayhem.

These events aroused justified concern and genuine alarm among the public for the fate of the revolution. And above all for the fate of the democratic organizations which sustained the biggest losses in the struggle against the shah's dictatorship.

It may seem astonishing, but the fact remains that the expelled KAYHAN employees included journalists who had once been imprisoned, who had been tortured by SAVAK for anti-shah activities. Some time ago a list was published of a number of progressive journalists due for extermination in accordance with a plan that had been elaborated for a military putsch and the rout of the revolutionary forces. The planned crime was prevented by the victorious February uprising in Tehran, in which armed detachments from left-wing organizations incidentally played a decisive role. Now some people are trying to label many of the journalists on this condemned list "counterrevolutionary," "anti-Islamic" elements.

What is happening at the moment to the Iranian press is further evidence of the continuing polarization of social and political forces in the country and the exacerbation of antagonism between them. Taking advantage of the social backwardness and profound and often blind and fanatical religiosity of significant strata of the population--the urban lower class and the peasantry--the reactionary segment of the priesthood, along with conservatively minded circles of the haute and middle bourgeoisie, are doing their best to prevent substantial socioeconomic transformations. Moreover, internal reaction is resorting to violent methods of struggle against detachments of the revolutionary movement. The way events are developing suits Western powers and their agents in Iran down to the ground. They are not against taking advantage of the weakening of the anti-imperialist front and the isolation and removal from the political arena of its left flank in order to gradually recover their shattered positions in this country.

However, the Iranian progressive public has absolutely no intention of taking a dispassionate view of the right-wing extremists' violence against the press. A mass rally attended by tens of thousands of people was held in Iran on 19 May on the initiatives of the National Democratic Front and a number of other parties and organizations. It commemorated the birth centenary of the outstanding figure of the Iranian national liberation movement Mossadeq.

The rally's slogan was struggle for freedom of the press and freedom of expression. In their speeches the representatives of the Fedayin and Mujahedin [Partizany-Fedainy, Narodnyye Modzhakhidiny] political organizations, the National Democratic Front, students' organizations and also representatives of the Palestinian national liberation movement angrily condemned reaction's onslaughts and called for cohesion among all anti-imperialist forces. This appeal by the participants in the mass demonstration was a clear expression of the views of millions of Iranians who are fully resolved to rebuff reactions' offensive and to defend the revolution's democratic gains.

## ARMY PAPER SCORES U.S., CONDECA ASSISTANCE TO SOMOZA

ID141117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[V. Selivanov military-political review: "The Pentagon's Fist in Central America"]

[Text] The flames of the people's armed uprising in Nicaragua against Somoza's bloody dictatorship are flaring up with every passing day. According to press agency reports the fighters of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) have occupied 25 Nicaraguan cities and population centers as a result of the fierce, bloody fighting with Somoza's guard. Their opponent is suffering heavy losses of personnel and equipment. The country's capital, Managua, has been virtually blockaded by the attacking FSLN detachments and the insurgents from among the workers, peasants, employees, representatives of the intelligentsia and student youth who support them.

The world press notes that the Nicaraguan patriots' struggle has entered a decisive phase and Somoza is hoping to save his dictatorship only with the direct intervention of the United States and the reactionary regimes it controls in Central America united in the so-called "Central American Defense Council" (CONDECA). Observers, noting that it was precisely the United States which put the Somoza dynasty in power and has supported it as a bulwark for its presence in the region for over 40 years, point out that the fall of the dictatorship will undoubtedly be a blow to the positions of the U.S. imperialist circles. The London newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes that "the crisis in Nicaragua has grown...into a conflict threatening to cover the region where vitally important U.S. strategic interests are at stake.

For many years U.S. imperialist circles have regarded Central America as the Pentagon's bridgehead for suppressing the Latin American peoples' liberation movement and as a region where the U.S. monopolies held absolute sway. The United States implanted and supported reactionary dictatorships here and strengthened its military positions.

In Panama, not far from Nicaragua, in the Canal Zone, there are still U.S. military bases and projects. They include the so-called U.S. Southern Command whose task, Pentagon instructions state, is "the leadership of operations... in the Central and South American region." It is believed that the numerical strength of the U.S. troops stationed here is about 10,000. But in fact there are far more of them when you count the constant presence, on the Canal Zone's ranges, of units and subunits transferred from the United States.

One of the main tasks of the U.S. Southern Command has been and remains the taking charge of the suppression of the Latin American peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. As is well known, U.S. punitive troops have frequently been sent from the Panama Canal Zone to fight insurgents in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and other countries. The Canal Zone is being used by the Pentagon again now, the press reports, on this occasion to support Somoza's regime, now in its death throes. The French newspaper L'AUREOLE has written that mercenary detachments are recruited here for actions against the insurgent Nicaraguan people. Gen D. McAuliffe, the present head of the Southern Command, is "giving recommendations" through his advisers to members of Somoza's punitive detachments and in recent months has himself visited points close to the region of combat operations.

The Venezuelan newspaper EL NACIONAL writes that Hercules military transport aircraft are ferrying weapons and ammunition from the Howard Air Base in the Panama Canal Zone for the dictator's troops. Other specific evidence is cited of U.S. interference. It is reported that U.S. military aircraft are in action against the FSLN patriots while U.S. Navy ships are firing on the Atlantic seaboard regions captured by the rebels. The dictator's son, who is in the United States, has secured the allocation of 10 T-28 fighter-bombers ready at any minute to fly from an airfield in Florida for the needs of the punitive detachments' members.

Mercenaries from the United States, in particular pilots under contract to Somoza, are also taking part in the punitive operations against the popular movement in Nicaragua. The fact that there are U.S. mercenaries in this country was confirmed by Mauricio Solaun, U.S. ambassador in Managua. According to the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, the total number of Americans among the ranks of the Nicaraguan forces of repression has reached 2,000. The recruitment of mercenaries "with experience in fighting in Vietnam" for Somoza is being carried out in the U.S. states of Florida and New Mexico.

All this is being done to reinforce the dictator Somoza's repressive apparatus. It is known that the National Guard is the main punitive force of this pro-U.S. regime. U.S. imperialism's tutelage of it has been continuing for 50 years now, since the late twenties when this instrument of repression was created by U.S. instructors and armed with U.S. weapons especially to suppress popular movements. In Nicaragua members of Somoza's punitive detachments are constantly cared for by the U.S. military and air force missions and numerous instructors in punitive operations with experience of the war in Vietnam. Somoza has received and continues to receive military aid from his U.S. masters. In addition, equipment under the special headings "to safeguard internal security" reaches the Nicaraguan National Guard, gendarmerie and police from departments of the U.S. Agency for International Development. With Washington's knowledge and approval Israel delivers arms to Nicaragua on a broad scale.

The Pentagon has always paid special attention to the "psychological conditioning" of the personnel of Somoza's troops. As the U.S. specialist Richard Millet writes. During the training of the cadets of the so-called military academy, "maniacal concern for questions of internal security" is inculcated in them. Of Somoza's 13,000 punitive detachment members, about 4,500 have undergone training by U.S. instructors in the United States or at so-called "inter-American military training centers." In these centers the training programs are imbued with a spirit of hatred for the working people, democracy and progress. Their basis consists of training for fighting "the enemy within." The atrocities of the U.S.-trained Nicaraguan military have acquired the nature of veritable genocide directed against the people.

Somoza's army is suffering defeat at the hands of FSLN detachments. U.S. imperialist circles, to all appearances, are now elaborating new measures to save the dictator's regime, and one of these is putting the CONDECA mechanism into operation. CONDECA was created in 1964 at the initiative and with the assistance of the Pentagon and comprised four Central American states--Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. It arose soon after the victory of the Cuban revolution and in connection with the marked growth of the Central American peoples' liberation struggle. It was precisely at that time that the Pentagon developed the concept whereby the United States assumed "care" for the defense of the Western Hemisphere against "an extracontinental enemy" while the Latin American armed forces were allocated the task of fulfilling punitive functions in their own countries.

III. 15 Jun 79

K 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Proceeding from this concept, the creation of CONDECA was aimed primarily at suppressing the liberation movement in the Central American region, at carrying out acts of anti-Cuban provocation and also at possibly using the armed forces of the bloc's countries in U.S. imperialist adventures.

Back in June 1965 the CONDECA conference held in Managua decided that each member country should allocate armed contingents for training in special methods of antiriot operations. This was essentially a step toward creating united CONDECA punitive forces. The parties to the agreement are coordinating their actions. In February 1977 for instance, Somoza's punitive detachment members were transported to Guatemala on Nicaraguan Air Force aircraft to take part in operations against the Guatemalan partisans. In 1978 an agreement was reached between Somoza and the Honduras military government under which this country's armed forces would render the Nicaraguan dictatorship assistance in fighting the FSLN detachments operating in the border zone. As the Paris journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE and the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA wrote, Honduras earmarked seven special antipartisan subunits for these operations.

According to press reports troops from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador have already rendered support to Somoza's dictatorship on several occasions although this has allegedly "not been in the nature of overt interference." Nonetheless, in September 1978 Honduras Minister of Defense and Public Security D. Landa spoke frankly of the possibility of overt intervention by a number of Central American states in Nicaragua and stressed that such support for Somoza could be given at any moment within the CONDECA framework. Now that the Nicaraguan dictator's affairs have started to go very badly and Israeli specialists are erecting additional defense installations around the presidential bunker in Managua, the Pentagon has decided to step up the bloc's punitive operations and to create a CONDECA expeditionary corps to save Somoza's dictatorship.

This is already confirmed by the reports now coming in from Nicaragua. Thus, according to FSLN data, Guatemalan soldiers have arrived in this country. Aircraft from the Guatemalan and Salvadoran air forces, serviced by Americans, have been taking part in operations against the patriots. A Guatemalan colonel taken prisoner by the Nicaraguan insurgents, the FSLN points out, has reported that he was carrying out an order to insure the cooperation of the CONDECA forces sent to help Somoza under a Pentagon and CIA plan. The aid which the Pentagon and CONDECA are giving to Somoza is pushing the dictator toward new atrocities against the people and toward dangerous acts of aggression against neighboring Costa Rica under the pretext that this country has put its territory at the disposal of the Nicaraguan patriots.

The events in and around Nicaragua attest again that U.S. imperialism, wanting to retain its positions in Central America, is trying to hinder the development of the liberation movement of the peoples of this part of the Western Hemisphere by rendering extensive military assistance to reactionary military dictatorships. This course is arousing resolute condemnation from the world public.

U.S. OFFICIAL IN LATIN AMERICA ON 'SECRET MISSION'

LD142328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington--William Bowdler, director of the U.S. State Department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, has been sent to Latin American countries on a secret mission. The purpose of his trip, judging by reports leaked to the press, is to knock together a bloc of reactionary forces to suppress the popular uprising in Nicaragua.

## EDITORIAL DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE IN PRESS LEADERSHIP

LD141359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Party Leadership of the Press"]

[Text] The Soviet press derives its strength from party leadership, from its close link with the people and from its active participation in communist building. The party organizations, it was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, are called on to exercise daily, specific leadership of the press and to seek the improvement of its ideological standard and the effectiveness of what it says.

In fulfilling the congress' decisions, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On the Tomskiy Obkom's Leadership of the Mass Information and Propaganda Media" and other resolutions on topical questions of ideological work. These documents and L.I. Brezhnev's statements touching on the problem of enhancing the effectiveness of the printed word have become an action program for the party committees and press organs. The significance of the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" is particularly great. It defined the specific tasks of the press for the present day and in the long term and gave the party organizations a reliable point of reference in the further improvement of the mass information and propaganda media.

The ideological content, depth and effectiveness of press items depends directly on what sort of attention the party organs display toward their publications. In light of the demands of the Central Committee, the quality of the press and of television and radio broadcasts must be considerably improved and they must be used fully for mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment of the targets of the 5-year plan and for the masses' communist education.

The treatment of questions such as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the raising of labor productivity, the improvement of efficiency and quality of work, and the strictest economy of material and financial resources requires special concern. The newspapers must raise these issues more keenly and in a more principled manner. Here it is important to reveal promptly the essence of advanced experience and to promote its broad dissemination. It is a question of qualitatively improving the activity of the mass information media.

Party committee plenums, party aktiv meetings and editorial office meetings are now conducting a businesslike discussion of specific measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee Resolution. Correct action is being taken where provision is made in the plans for the further development of the new elements which have emerged in recent years in the forms and methods of the leadership of the editorial collectives. These include the precise definition of the main directions of work, the coordination of the efforts of various propaganda and information organs and the provision of diverse information for journalists. These also include the increasingly consistent practical implementation of the Leninist principle of publicity in the activity of party, state and economic organs and public organizations. These also include daily concern for the effectiveness of press items, party monitoring of the results generated by the most important items published, and the development of organizational and mass political work around them.

The journalists' labor is complex, entailing tireless creative questing, and great responsibility toward their readership. [paragraph continues]

It is based on competence and journalistic skill in combination with lofty ideological and moral qualities and definite courage. In making demands on the press workers' ideological and professional growth, it is necessary to inculcate in journalists the character of a political fighter and to enhance their authority. Any instance of an incorrect reaction to criticism, and to on-the-spot alarm signals must engender a keen and prompt reaction from the party organs. At the same time, in promoting the development of principled, constructive criticism and self-criticism, the Central Committee resolution notes, the party committees must enhance the responsibility of the mass information media leaders for a strict and objective approach toward the coverage of facts and for the validity of positive and critical assessments. The publicizing of practical measures following critical alarm calls and items revealing advanced experience is one of the essential factors in intensifying the effectiveness of press utterances.

An important instrument of party leadership is the study of the effectiveness of the press' influence on readers and on the formation of public opinion. Specific, purposeful sociological research of this kind--as is carried out in Moscow, Georgia and Moldavia--helps to reveal readers' requirements more fully and also helps to increase the extent of information and to expand the subject matter and diversity of genres of published material. The study of the readership can also help insure that publications do not duplicate each other, that they each have their own "individual traits," and their own range of basic topics.

The party committees are called on to keep themselves informed about the content of editorial mail. Letters, opinions and comments are an inexhaustible source of new topics and of information regarding the state of affairs on various sectors of economic and ideological work. They must be treated solicitously, the most important must be published, and the party, soviet and economic leaders must be enlisted to analyze and comment on the editorial office's mail. The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it essential for the ministers and leaders of central and republican departments to make regular statements in the press and on television and radio and answer the working people's question. Journalists expect help from the party committees in preparing such statements. Sometimes individual leaders are reluctant to agree to write to a newspaper or to take part in a television broadcast, particularly when they have to answer pointed questions from working people and explain defects in the organization they head. The desire to report only successes, and to avoid self-criticism are incompatible with present-day ideological and political-educational tasks.

The party regards the press as a very important instrument for the working people's communist education, as part of the all-party cause, as V.I. Lenin put it. We must strive tirelessly to insure that our press acts militantly as a collective propagandist, agitation worker and organizer of the masses for the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SEVENTH VOLUME OF BREZHNEV'S COLLECTED WORKS

LD141119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Editorial article: "For the Sake of the People's Happiness, for Peace on Earth: On the Publication of Vol 7 of L.I. Brezhnev's Collected Works 'Following Lenin's Course!']

[Text] The Soviet people are marching with confident tread along the path of communist creation, implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. [paragraph continues]

The guarantee of successes in further improving the developed socialist society, strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and insuring the growth of its influence and prestige in the international arena is the party's leadership and consistent, principled, genuinely Leninist policy.

A clear picture of the party's multifaceted organizational, political, ideological and theoretical activity is presented by the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The publication of each volume of the collection "Following Lenin's Course" is a great event in the ideological and political life of the party and people. The books give a creative interpretation of very rich, invaluable experience in resolving the problems of building a developed socialist society and formulate theoretical conclusions of great generalizing force, which are an important contribution to revolutionary theory. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works offer an example of party principle, political wisdom and the ability to think on a large scale and purposefully. They are permeated with inspiring faith in the inexhaustible creative potentials of the socialist system and of the Soviet person--the patriot and internationalist, selfless worker and fighter.

The latest, seventh volume of the collection "Following Lenin's Course," published by the Political Literature Publishing House, is of substantial importance for understanding topical questions of the CPSU's theory and policy and its innovative approach in the sphere of scientific communism and for understanding the fundamental problems of our social development and the present-day historical process. The book includes the speeches, greetings messages, articles and reminiscences of Leonid Brezhnev published during the period from January 1978 through March 1979.

1.

The book opens with the reminiscences--"Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." One reason for the broad interest in these publications is the fact that their author is an outstanding politician and statesman of today, leader of a major communist party and head of the great Soviet state.

But that is not the only point, nor even are the literary and journalistic merits of the book in question which have been rightly awarded a Lenin Prize. The form of truthful, confidential narrative about his past and about personal participation in the great achievements of the century gave the author the opportunity to pose afresh, in a new way, questions of historical significance and wide political resonance. The reminiscences are characterized by party principle, depth of historical perspective, and orientation on the future.

"Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" present vast slices of the glorious history of the Soviet people's struggle for socialism and communism and skillfully show the particular features of its main stages, which had the significance of turning points. V.I. Lenin said that "the most difficult task when there are sharp transitions and changes in social life is that of taking into account the particular features of each transition" (Completed collected works, Vol 40, p 104). The CPSU, as the books of reminiscences convincingly indicate, has always coped successfully with this task, accurately defined the main direction in which the efforts of the people's masses should be concentrated, and skillfully organized, headed and led the masses.

The party's unity with the people, the magnitude of the goals it sets, which accord with the working people's vital interests, the definite and well-founded nature of concrete tasks at each immediate stage, constant work among the masses aimed at developing their activeness and awareness, the truthful and impassioned party work, the force of personal example of the communist, political worker and party leader--all this has fused together to create and continues to create an atmosphere and foundation of universal enthusiasm and faith in the victory of the common cause. Only in such an atmosphere has it been possible to carry out a mass, truly nationwide feat demanding prolonged strain and exertion and of all people's spiritual and physical strength. So it was in the period of the Great Patriotic War, in the difficult years of the country's postwar revival, and during the glorious virgin lands epic. The organizations of the people's great efforts, the party's ability to be the masses' spiritual leader and the inspirer of mass heroism is one of the key themes in L.I. Brezhnev's reminiscences and is revealed profoundly and penetratingly. The illustration of the particular features of the party's organizational, ideological and political activity under such conditions contains highly instructive conclusions which are fruitfully exploited, for instance, in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The reminiscences clearly trace the lines of party activity which boost the masses' level of organization, awareness and ideology and their readiness and will to build and defend a communist future, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles along this path.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reminiscences are permeated with legitimate pride in the achievements of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and glow with a pure and bright sense of patriotism. They show how Soviet people honorably overcame unprecedented difficulties in preserving and augmenting the heritage of Great October. In the most severe trials of the mortal struggle against fascism, in the intensive labor to restore the war-ravaged national economy, and later in the virgin lands, "millions of Soviet people continued to create the experience of revolution, augmented its gains under new historical conditions, and forged a living experience of the victorious building of developed socialism" (p 118). This externally vital October Revolution cause is continued by new generations of Soviet people, building the material and technical base of communism.

The pioneer's work is never easy, and at each stage of our history the Soviet people have resolved and are resolving highly complex tasks on an unprecedented scale--tasks which nobody has resolved before us. The reward is the achievement, through common efforts, of success in developing the country's economy and culture and the stability of its international positions. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works show, we rightly number among our historic gains the historical optimism of our society, Soviet people's faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of communism, and also the invaluable historical experience accumulated by the party and people which received such broad and concrete illumination in the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." "Looking back and recalling what has been done," the author writes, "we usually draw from this experience what is valid for today and useful for the future" (p 75). To take account of the rich practice in building socialism in the USSR and to take account of the historical experience of the CPSU, which has been able to lead and organize the people's masses and set in motion the inexhaustible resources of their intellect, energies, talents and will is an important condition of the further enrichment of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist thought and of successful progress toward socialism and communism for those countries and peoples which have embarked or will embark on that path.

## 2.

New historical experience is contained in our every step forward in the cause of communist building, in the development of the country's economy and culture, and in improving socialist democracy and its bulwark--the world's first state of the whole people. The process of elaborating new political decisions that tell the strategic line of the 25th CPSU Congress, and the party's tireless efforts to implement these decisions in the day-to-day activity of the Soviet people are reflected profoundly and diversely in this seventh volume.

The nationwide struggle launched by the party for improving the efficiency and quality of work is, the book's author notes, "not only the key task of the current 5-year plan but also a decisive factor in our economic and social development for many years to come" (p 284). Fundamentally important features of this struggle--such as the development of the national economy's fuel and energy base, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of its achievements into production, the improvement of management and planning, the strengthening of labor and state discipline, and the all-round development of the activeness of the working people's masses and of socialist competition--are illuminated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's addresses during his trip to Siberia and the Far East and his speeches at the 18th Komsomol Congress, in Baku in September 1978, and to voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Okrug on 2 March 1979. The program for increasing social production efficiency is depicted in particularly broad, full and concrete form in the report "On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture" at the 3 July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

"The main task which we set agriculture," the keynote speaker indicated, "is to achieve the all-round, dynamic development of all its sectors and the reliable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials to the country, in order to insure that the increase in their production gives rise to a further significant improvement in the people's living standard. At the same time, we must increase our efforts in resolving the tasks of bringing material, cultural and living conditions in the city and countryside closer together" (p 401). In our time the resolution of urgent production, economic, technical and management tasks is of exceptional political importance, since it forms the basis of further social progress and of the conditions for all-round, harmonious development of the individual and is the basis for transition to a classless communist society. It is precisely in conscious and organized labor for the common good that noteworthy qualities of the new person such as a creative attitude to labor, the ability to protect and add to public property, mutual assistance, collectivism, organization and responsibility are displayed and improved.

The formulation and analysis in L.I. Brezhnev's book of each major problem of economic and state building and scientific, technical and cultural progress are distinguished by a broad political approach and the ability to connect the resolution of current tasks organically with the prospects of communist creation and with improving social relations and forming the new person. For instance, speaking of questions of preparing and appointing machine operator cadres in rural areas, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "Not only production, but also relations among people, their everyday life, culture, psychology and awareness are the object of the party's constant attention. One of the most important tasks today lies in uniting agricultural production with culture, in the broadest sense of the word--the culture of labor, life and human relations" (p 434). And here, of course, it is not a question of a passive change in people and in relations among them arising from new objective conditions, but of purposeful political education work constantly increasing the independence, initiative and awareness of the masses and forming an active life stance in each Soviet person.

Speaking at the election meeting in Moscow, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that "... There is now no more important task than the thrifty, extremely rational exploitation of all our potentials and wealth. For this we need to find new approaches in the policy of capital investments and in many spheres of technical policy, to maneuver existing manpower capacities and resources and to overcome departmental and narrow localistic tendencies. For this we also need a certain restructuring in planning and management methods and in the system of indicators and material incentives. And, however complex this restructuring, we cannot manage without it" (p 620). It is clear that further growth is needed in the social activity of Soviet people, public organizations and labor collectives; and that a new improvement is needed in the level of party leadership over various aspects of our social development. The content of the book illuminates these features repeatedly and in detail.

A substantial section of the book consists of greetings messages to enterprise, organization and association collectives and production innovators having accomplished great labor achievements in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. These are warm, human documents indicating the tremendous social and moral value of labor in our society and the lofty vocation of those who work selflessly and creatively. At the same time, they are the result of concrete analysis of the conditions in which the specific success was achieved--analysis giving accurate guidelines for improving work in various spheres of our economic building and for formulating socialist competition.

The book's author constantly devotes great attention to problems of improving competition, which promotes economic progress and is a natural characteristic of socialism capable of renewing social relations and a method of developing the masses' labor and sociopolitical initiative, and he stresses the need to collect carefully and actively disseminate leading experience and really valuable initiatives capable of exciting and inspiring millions of people. These questions are of tremendous educational as well as economic significance, and their resolution in practice is notable for its considerable political urgency. It demands decisiveness, initiative and a principled approach.

"Leadership over competition and the introduction of what is new and progressive," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) plenum, "is a vital matter which brooks no stagnation or conservatism. The practice of leading collectives and individual innovators is virtually a revolution in the forms and methods of work, in technology and in administrative organization. Here we need persistence, selflessness, and, if you like, courage. It is sometimes necessary to all but teach yourself all over again and to demand the same of others. Anyone who is afraid of or frightened by what is new is delaying development. We must proceed on this basis in assessing cadres--both economic and party cadres" (p 540). The innovative content of the activity of party and people and the innovative spirit of communist building must permeate the entire social atmosphere--that is the general sense of very many concrete provisions revealed in the book's content.

The author raises the question of the need to actively defend the new, and stubbornly combat the old and all that delays our progress on different planes and in relation to different spheres and levels of our public life. This is at issue when Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes the long-felt social need "...to create a moral and psychological atmosphere in labor collectives where everyone considers it his natural duty--and has the opportunity--to work with the greatest possible productivity and the maximum return; an atmosphere in which the position of idlers, truants, slipshod workers and blunderers of social property will become really intolerable" (p285).

The book adopts the same tone in discussing problems of improving social relations under developed socialism, socialist democracy and the Soviet way of life, and in discussing strengthening the state of the whole people. Here we also need active efforts by the party, public organizations and all citizens and uncompromising struggle against vestiges of the past and those antisocial phenomena which directly contradict the nature of our system and serve to retard its development.

Problems of further improving our political system and the socialist state system and of exploiting more fully the potential opportunities of the Soviet people's power occupy much space in the book. In his speeches at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions and in his program speech to voters on 2 March 1979 Comrade L.I. Brezhnev formulated important provisions: on the development of the control functions of soviets of people's deputies; on thoroughly organized work in fulfilling voters' instructions; on strengthening ties between the soviets and the masses; on increasing the demands on deputies' activity under the conditions of the new USSR Constitution; on further improving the system of laws and on their strict implementation; on increasing publicity in the work of organs of power; and on the need to "make even more active the resolute, uncompromising struggle against lawbreaking, suppression of criticism, red tape, formalism and bureaucracy" (p 616).

Strengthening the Soviet state, improving socialist democracy and achieving progress in our society's economy and culture constitute our most important contribution to the cause of mankind's all-round social progress and to insuring international security and world peace.

In the seventh volume of "Following Lenin's Course" an outstanding place is occupied by problems of the USSR's international situation and the struggle for peace, against the threat of world thermonuclear war, and for the restructuring of international economic relations on the principles of justice, equality and cooperation. The CPSU and the Soviet state inform the people widely and fully on events in the world arena and on their efforts and initiatives aimed at creating a favorable international climate. This is quite natural. "Whatever the significance of a particular problem," the author notes, "in present-day conditions there is no more important task affecting the destiny of every person on earth than achieving real disarmament. To halt the arms race and insure progress toward reducing and ultimately eliminating the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe--that is the main problem now on the agenda in our life. It is here, along this avenue that the fundamental question is being resolved of how the international situation will develop in future, and it is here that the most bitter struggle is developing (p 264).

The book speaks in detail of the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union in striving to move step by step toward the normalization of the international atmosphere, toward the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and toward the lessening of confrontation in relations between states with different social systems, above all the USSR and the United States. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has demonstrated convincingly that the potentials have been created for deepening and expanding cooperation between the USSR and the United States, although militarist circles and the forces of the so-called military-industrial complex are opposing the processes of detente, trying to play the "China card" and sow lies about the "Soviet threat" and seeking to wreck the SALT II treaty, which is now near conclusion. And "after the signing of the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty," the author notes, "it will be possible to move on to the next stage. This would be a genuine breakthrough on the path toward military detente" (p 275).

Peace and socialism are inseparable--that is the leitmotif of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches on foreign policy questions. "Our party and our people," he said, "have been, are and will be eternally loyal to the cause of peace. For us the defense of peace is the defense of socialism and the defense of the bright future of all mankind" (p 224). The Soviet Union uses all its influence and prestige to create normal, peaceful conditions for social progress for all peoples and to insure mutual understanding and cooperation.

"We are convinced," the book states, "that all problems of interstate relations can be solved in our time if they are approached calmly and reasonably, with the desire to understand the partner and avoid arousing passions and exacerbating differences. With good will on both sides, we can look to the future with optimism" (p 304). It is this approach which distinguishes our foreign policy line, which relies on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, creatively developed by the CPSU as they apply to new historical conditions.

A fundamental aspect of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is persistent work to rally all forces fighting for peace, democracy and all-round social progress for mankind. The book reflects Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless activity aimed at further strengthening the socialist community, which is one of the main factors for stability and progress in the modern world. "Exceptionally rich and constantly growing cooperation with fraternal socialist countries is firmly in first place in the foreign ties of our party and state," the author writes. "The experience of our friends and allies have always been of tremendous interest to Soviet communists and the Soviet people" (p 543).

Implementing a consistent and principled foreign policy, the Soviet Union extends the hand of friendship to all peace-loving states which seek mutual understanding and cooperation and to the people of those states which have gained political independence recently and have embarked or are embarking on the path of independent economic and social progress. "The facts indicate," the book's author notes, "that the peoples of young states defend and protect their independence and vital interests more successfully, the firmer their own unity and solidarity and the firmer their friendship with the countries of the socialist world, on whose support they can rely in their just cause" (p 298).

It may be said with confidence that historically new, equal and just relations between states and peoples are becoming increasingly firmly established in the world. The contribution made by the constructive foreign policy of the Soviet Union--the pioneer of such relations--to this process is truly exceptional. "Consistently and tirelessly implementing the Leninist policy of peace and creation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes, "the CPSU and all Soviet people have supported and will support those who advocate strengthening peace, who advocate friendship and mutual understanding among peoples, freedom, democracy and social progress" (p 231). Peace must be preserved and consolidated. The Communist Party and the Soviet state spare no efforts to achieve this great goal.

Our people are resolving unprecedentedly complex and large-scale tasks at the stage of mature socialism. Now, to use V.I. Lenin's words, "the whole point is not to be satisfied with the skill our earlier experience has developed in us, but to keep going further, to strive constantly for more and to move constantly from easier to more difficult tasks" (Vol 37, p 196). In leading the people along Lenin's course on the path to communism, the party steadily follows the behest of its great leader and founder. Evidence of this is provided by the content of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's work and his multifaceted, indefatigable activity for the good of the Soviet people and for the sake of a bright future for all mankind.

## UKRAINIAN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD130859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondents A. Voytovich, O. Gusev and M. Odinets report: "Source of Our Strength"]

[Excerpts] Kiev--A meeting of the Ukrainian party aktiv, whose participants discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations on fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" ended in Kiev yesterday. V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

The resolution, the speaker said, is a very important political and theoretical document which logically continues and creatively develops the decisions of the 25th party congress and is a specific program for the further improvement of ideological activity. It stresses with particular force the Leninist principle of the unity of ideological and organizational work. It is a case of the need to improve the scientific standard and attacking nature of propaganda and agitation and to intensify its link with the implementation of socioeconomic and educational tasks. The exceptionally good political atmosphere in the party and the country exerts a beneficial influence on their successful solution. The creation of this atmosphere is a very great service rendered by the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Since the 25th CPSU Congress, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has examined over 70 questions concerning various sectors and tasks of ideological educational work, has discussed the reports of 11 obkoms and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments. Specific tasks of ideological work have been examined at Ukrainian CP Central Committee and obkom plenums. As a result, there has been a marked increase in ideological influence on the masses, agitation and propaganda work has been improved and political education and economic training have come into closer contact with life. The organization of ideological work in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, where the obkom and party organizations direct the cadres toward the in-depth study of Marxist-Leninist theory, closely linked to life, has been held up as an example. The experience accumulated by the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast workers in the propaganda of the Soviet way of life has been approved by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Instructive experience of patriotic and international education exists in Lvovskaya, Chernigovskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts; of moral education--in Donetskaya and Khmel'nitskaya oblasts; and of education in revolutionary, combat and labor traditions--in Voroshilovgradskaya, Zaporozhskaya and other oblasts.

At the same time the participants in the meeting noted that there are still many shortcomings, and very substantial ones at that, in ideological education work. Its quality still does not fully accord with the increased education and cultural standard and requirements of our people.

The work of the Odesskiy Obkom in insuring a comprehensive approach toward the working people's education was sharply criticised. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has in the past drawn the attention of the obkom's leaders to serious shortcomings in this important matter. But they are being eliminated only slowly. Some raykoms and primary party organizations have limited themselves to compiling measures and plans. As a result of the violation of the party principles for the selection of cadres, randomly selected people have taken up responsible posts in a number of important ideological sectors. Obkom Secretary A.P. Cherednichenko and section chiefs R.V. Ivanov and D.M. Masharova are guilty in this respect.

Socialist competition is a powerful lever which makes it possible to unite ideological work with life in practice, and to resolve production and educational tasks. It is essential, A.G. Pilipenko, secretary of the Party Committee of Kiev's "Arsenal" plant, A.N. Kaprenko, mixed [kompleksnayay] team leader at the Ternopol "Promstroy" construction and installation administration, and others said, to continue constantly to improve the organization of socialist competition and to eradicate manifestations of formalism and futile ballyhoo in this vital, creative matter. Thus, the pledges of six rayons of Sumskaya Oblast have provided for the sale of less milk to the state this year than established by the plans.

Great attention was paid to the participation of leading cadres in mass political work. In many party organizations unified political education days, Lenin readings, meetings between leaders and working people at their place of residence, and other interesting forms have proved their positive value. The speakers called for the broader dissemination of positive experience and for efforts to be made to insure that all leaders meet regularly with the working people and treat their needs and requests tactfully and attentively.

Speaking of the need to make more effective use of all forms and methods of ideological work, the participants in the meeting paid great attention to the enhancement of the effectiveness of all mass information and propaganda media. The standard of their work has markedly improved recently. At the same time, some publications cover topical problems only superficially, in accordance with a long-established pattern. It was noted that it is essential to improve the standard of leadership of the press by the party committees, not to bother about trifles, and not to display a scornful attitude toward their press organ. It is surely abnormal that the Kharkovskiy Obkom has not once in the course of a year come out in support of the statements by its newspapers.

Considerable work has been done in the republic recently to improve the education of young people and enhance their creative activeness. Cases of formalism and indifference are particularly intolerable here. A good idea was once thought up: All republican ministries, with the aid of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, compiled plans for work with young people. But the facts revealed in the Ukrainian Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry attest that much of what was planned merely remained on paper. The Ministry of Education and its leader A.M. Marinich were also sharply criticized for shortcomings in educational work with the student youth.

The report and speeches noted the important contribution which is being made by the scientific, technical and artistic intelligentsia to the solution of the tasks of communist education. At the same time it was stated that it is essential to step up considerably the activity of the creative unions and to investigate more profoundly the activity of the theaters, musical collectives, artists and cinematographers. In particular, criticism was levelled against the leadership of the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography which is engaging unsatisfactorily in the development of cinematography in the republic.

The speakers noted that the soviets of people's deputies are called on to do, and can do, a lot for the improvement of political educational and mass cultural work among the population. Tremendous significance on this plane attaches to the recently adopted resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Whatever questions those taking part in the discussion touched on, they brought to the fore the Leninist principle of the unity of ideological and organizational work and the need to improve its quality and efficiency. In recent years the qualitative standard of party cadres has improved considerably. That is a good thing.

III. 15 Jun 79

R 11

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS  
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

But the tasks they have to resolve are becoming increasingly complex and demand a further improvement in the style of leadership.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee pays constant attention to the improvement of the activity of the gorkoms and raykoms and to the generalization and dissemination of their experience, M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of the Zaporozhskiy Obkom, F.T. Morgun, first secretary of the Poltavskiy Obkom, and others noted in their speeches.

But in some places, instead of real organization of the execution of the decisions which have been taken and instead of effective control, ever more resolutions are adopted repeatedly on the same questions. The Snigirevskiy Raykom, Nikolayevskaya Oblast, for instance, adopted 44 decisions on agricultural questions last year, but there has been no benefit from this flow of paper. The rayon is failing to cope with the plans.

The obkoms are called on to render a large amount of assistance in improving the organizational and ideological work of the gorkoms and raykoms. It is very important for the obkom secretaries and bureau members to attend plenums and bureau sessions of the gorkoms and raykoms more frequently and meet with their secretaries and apparatus workers. But these requirements are still not being observed everywhere. In 3 years the secretaries of the Zakarpatskiy Obkom have attended only 13 gorkom and raykom bureau sessions while the secretaries of Volynskiy Obkom have attended only 28 plenums.

It is the duty of the party committees, the speakers said, to strive to insure that an atmosphere of high exactingness, an atmosphere of organization and efficiency is asserted in every party organization and every collective and to insure that every communist, wherever he may work, sets a personal example and is an organizer and inspirer. The participants in the meeting comprehensively examined questions of the ideological back-up for specific socioeconomic tasks of the 5-year plan.

Unanimously approving the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the meeting assured the party Central Committee that the republic's party organizations will do everything to raise still higher the qualitative standard of organizational, ideological and political educational work and to insure the successful solution of the tasks of communist building

Ye.M. Tyazhelniov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON UZBEKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD131401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov report: "Horizons of Ideological Influence: From the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tashkent--An 8 June Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum discussed the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." A report was delivered by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

"The Communist Party," the speaker said, "attaches tremendous importance to working people's communist education. The new CPSU Central Committee resolution is still further evidence of that."

The speaker stressed that party organizations have never before had such favorable conditions for working people's ideological and political education. They are equipped with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress which elaborated a clear policy line, strategy and tactics for continued progress toward communism. They have at their disposal documents such as the USSR Constitution, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and his books of memoirs "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands."

Analyzing the state of affairs on the ideological education front, the speaker and also those who spoke in the debate paid paramount attention to the questions of Marxist-Leninist studies. Considerable work has been done here: 800,000 people, including 500,000 communists, are studying within the party education system alone. About 1.2 million working people in the material production sphere are studying economics. Some 600,000 young men and women are studying within the Komsomol political enlightenment system. The people's universities have become an important way of raising the ideological and political and cultural standards of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia. Their number has increased almost 50 percent in the last few years.

Ideological work has certainly become richer in content and more diverse. At the same time, as the speakers noted, the quality of this work by no means always accords with Soviet people's increased educational and cultural standards and demands. The effectiveness of articles in the periodical press leaves something to be desired. The same can be said of radio and television. Not enough critical materials are published. Certain newspapers, particularly oblast and rayon newspapers, display unnecessary caution in deciding the question of how and whom to criticize. All this is evidence that a number of committees are giving weak leadership to the mass information organs.

The work of many agitation collectives and groups of political information workers needs improvement, particularly at working people's places of residence. The idea was mooted of creating under the aegis of housing estate social councils groups of consultants composed of teachers, lawyers and cultural workers to explain to working people topical questions of the country's domestic and foreign policy.

While noting the successes in developing the republic's national economy, the plenum participants did not disregard the serious shortcomings in industry, construction and agriculture. Andizhanskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Syrdarinskaya, Tashkentskaya and Khorezmskaya oblasts are lagging behind appreciably in terms of industrial output growth rates. These oblasts' labor collectives will now have to do more before the end of the 5-year plan than in the last 3 years. A difficult situation has been created in the republic's cotton fields because of the unfavorable weather and repeated resowings. There is only one path: to seek fuller use of production reserves and to mobilize people to fulfill the 5-year plan targets without fail. A militant moral and psychological atmosphere must be created in all production collectives, the plenum said. The plenum participants noted with satisfaction that the republic's party organization is doing much work on moral education. Uzbekistan's working people, like all Soviet people, are characterized by lofty moral fiber, labor activeness and other noble moral qualities of the builders of a new society. At the same time, ugly survivals of the past which are alien to our socialist morality--bribery, the desire to grab more from society, negligence and extravagance, drunkenness and hooliganism--have still not been eliminated everywhere.

Many of these occurrences and phenomena are the result of miscalculations in education work. Thus in Khamzinskiy and Akmal-Ikramovskiy rayons and in the cities of Bekabad and Namangan, work with people who perpetrate amoral actions and struggle against consumerist attitudes to life is performed badly, and full use is not made of the force of public opinion or the educational effect of the collective.

The plenum participants called for wider utilization of the experience of Moscow's communists in moral education.

Particular attention was paid to atheist education. The plenum instructed party, Komsomol and trade union organizations and cultural institutions to intensify the struggle against religious prejudices, linking it directly with working people's rising general cultural and educational standards. With a view to intensifying this work, it was proposed that an institute of scientific atheism be set up in the republic.

In the last few years the Uzbekistan party organizations have been taking energetic measures to transform old kishlaks and homesteads. The republic and oblast consumer services councils are working fruitfully. Adobe kishlaks with crooked streets are giving way to picturesque settlements little different from modern cities. Unfortunately, a number of fraykoms are systematically failing to fulfill the plans for the construction of clubs and libraries. About 80 kolkhozes have no clubs even in their central areas.

All the speakers touched on questions of educating working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. Considerable experience has been accumulated here. International friendship clubs are operating in many of Uzbekistan's cities and villages and wide use is made of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the fraternal republics' peoples. Ten-day and one-day festivals of fraternal cultures are held. The plenum noted the tremendous importance of the study of the Russian language--Soviet people's means of inter-nation communication. The all-union scientific and theoretical conference entitled "Russian Is the Language of Friendship and Cooperation Among the USSR Peoples" held recently in Tashkent was yet another indicator of people's love of the Russian language. The conference made a valuable collective contribution to further improving Russian-language teaching and tuition methods.

There was serious discussion of strengthening the ideological and moral and labor tempering of young people and of educating the creative intelligentsia in the spirit of lofty moral fiber, civic-mindedness and creative activeness.

The plenum adopted a resolution outlining specific measures to further raise the standard and efficiency of ideological and political education work.

#### ROMANOV ADDRESSES PLENUM ON IDEOLOGY, POLITICAL EDUCATION

LD141007 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 79 pp 1-3 LD

[LENTASS Report: "Raise the Effectiveness of Ideological Work. Plenum of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom"]

[Excerpts] A plenum of Leningradskiy Obkom took place yesterday at the Smolnyy.

There was discussion of the tasks of the Leningrad party organization to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The report was delivered by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

The question under discussion was the subject of a resolution which outlined concrete measures for the further improvement of ideological and political education work.

III. 15 Jun 79

R 14

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS  
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

The plenum approved the long-term plan of the work of Leningradskiy Obkom for the years 1970-1980. An organizational question was examined.

In connection with his transfer to a post in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, B.K. Alekseyev was released from the duties of chief of Leningradskiy Obkom's General Department.

A.N. Sushkov was approved as chief of the Obkom's General Department.

In connection with V.Ya. Khodyrev's appointment as secretary of Leningrad Gorkom he was released from the duties of chief of Leningradskiy Obkom's Science and Educational Establishments Department.

V.V. Shapkin was approved as chief of Leningradskiy Obkom's Science and Educational Establishments Department.

TURKMENISTAN KOMSOMOL CHIEF REPLACED AT RECENT PLENUM

LD140943 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 30 May 79 p 1 LD

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Seventh Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Ashkhabad on 29 May. Ah.K. Charyyeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report "on the intensification of the work of the republic's Komsomol Committee on the communist education of the pupils of general education schools and their training for labor. An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum released O.I. Ishankuliyeve from her duties as first secretary and bureau member of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee in connection with her transfer to other work.

Zh.K. Charyyeva was elected first secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee.

V.M. Pereudin, second secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, Ye. Ovyakuliyeve, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, V.G. Volchikhin, chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Komsomol Organizations Department, and P.G. Kotovskiy, executive organizer of the Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

ORTHODOX CHURCH OFFICIAL SENTENCED TO PRISON

LD141554 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1522 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

["Crime of Bidzina Keratishvili"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tbilisi, 14 June, TASS--Bidzina Keratishvili, formerly metropolitan (gayoz) of the Georgian Orthodox Church, has been sentenced to 15 years deprivation of freedom with the confiscation of property for misappropriation of public property on a specially large scale by the Tbilisi City Court.

The Collegium for Criminal Affairs of the Georgian Supreme Court, having examined the appeal of the accused, has allowed the sentence to stand without change.

Keratishvili was detained at the location of the crime, when he attempted to market emeralds, taken from an icon, at a jewellery purchasing department.

Valuables worth around R300,000--rare icons, gold and silver crosses set with precious stones, gold and ivory encolpia [image worn round neck by Orthodox bishops] and unique paintings--were found at Keratishvili's apartment.

Witnesses at the investigation and trial confirmed that Keratishvili took advantage of his exalted position to pilfer valuables of religious purpose. In view of the extreme artistic value of the stolen goods, the court viewed this as encroachment on the people's property.

Archbishop Nikolay Makharadze appeared at the court as public prosecutor. "Metropolitan (gayoz) attempted to use the church for his personal interests," he said.

Under the Soviet Constitution, the church is separate from the state, but both Soviet and religious figures are equal under the law.

## PRAVDA NOTES 5-MONTH SHORTFALLS IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

LD140849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA-Prepared "All-Union Competition Diary": "Summer Rhythm of the Shock Duty-Shift"]

[Text] The end of the first half of the year is approaching. Industrial enterprise collectives are seeking to make up for the losses of the winter months and to scale the heights which have been outlined, and create a reserve of work in preparation for the successful completion of the year's program. Much has been done, but to attain the goal it is necessary to accelerate the production tempo still further and enhance the effectiveness of competition.

The last month of spring has been an exceptionally strenuous one for industry. Unusually heavy floodwaters destroyed transportation communications in some places and complicated work. Nonetheless, industry as a whole coped with the May program for the sale of output. Collectives under the ministries of the automotive, gas and medical industries, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production achieved steady production growth rates. Indicators in the coal industry and power machine building improved noticeably. The leading workers' shock labor and widespread competition made it possible to produce output worth tens of millions of rubles over and above the month's target. More gas was extracted and more instruments, automation equipment, computer technology, grain harvesting combines, rolling equipment, mixed feed and some types of consumer goods were produced than planned.

But the growth rate for overall production output in May was only 3.6 percent. A number of ministries did not cope with the plan. Ferrous metallurgy plants are in debt to their consumers. Chemical industry workers failed to supply more than R20 millions' worth of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, fibers and other output. Machine tool builders were responsible for shortfall of over 300 units of equipment.

Timber procurement and wood processing workers achieved no improvement, production volume being lower than last year's level. They seriously let down the workers of related industries such as in the pulp and paper industry enterprises. Because of interruptions in raw materials deliveries, this sector chronically fails to fulfill the plan, thus creating strain in publishing houses and printing plants. It is time for the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab together with the ministries concerned finally to investigate carefully the reasons why matters have deteriorated so sharply recently in the timber sector and to take effective steps to make up the lag.

A more favorable time has come in construction. Competition is being launched with renewed force, on the "workers' relay" principle, to commission ahead of schedule projects nearing completion. It is particularly important now to establish uninterrupted supply of construction materials, equipment and machinery for installation. Ministries are required to monitor strictly the prompt execution of every order and to check that deliveries are made in full with the required range of items.

Last month's results have shown that in every sector there are enterprises which achieve high indicators. To vie with these collectives, to adopt their experience, to reveal reserves and to work at shock rates on that basis is the main avenue of socialist competition now.

The summer has added to the rural workers' concerns. Despite the whims of the weather, the country's crop farmers launched widespread competition and successfully sowed the spring crops. The main task now is to grow everything which has been sown and to prepare well for the harvest.

After the heat which prevailed at the end of May, the rain which has fallen in June in some places has not completely quenched the earth's thirst. That is why, in many regions of the RSFSR, for instance, round-the-clock irrigation has become necessary. Yet, on most farms irrigation machines are operating just one shift. For instance, while areas 1.5 times greater than planned had been irrigated in Rostovskaya Oblast by the beginning of June, in the Tatarskaya ASSR only half the areas planned had been irrigated and in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR two-thirds. The situation demands that special attention be given to irrigation, that competition among irrigation workers be organized on every farm and that moral and material incentives be given to the best workers.

The farmers of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, the southern Ukraine and Krasnodarskiy Kray are tending the crops carefully. For instance, the Kuban farmers have completed interrow cultivation over almost all the corn and beet plantations. But the tempo of work on tending sugar beet crops is slower than last year on the farms of Tambovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya and other oblasts.

The Ipatovskiy Rayon machine operators were the first in the Stavropol area to complete repairs to their combine harvesters. Some 56 harvesting and transportation complexes have already been formed there. The collectives have promised to harvest the grain crops in 3-4 days and to thresh them in 8-10 days. The restoration of equipment throughout the country would have been accelerated but for disruptions in deliveries of spare parts. A number of enterprises are failing to fulfill targets for deliveries to the countryside. Thus, the Minsk motor plant has undersupplied 29 types of components and the Altay motor plant has undersupplied 168. The Kharkov tractor motor plant and the Tula and Taganrog combine plants are behind schedule.

And how are the stockraisers fulfilling their pledges? By 1 June state purchases totaled 5,980,300 tons of livestock and poultry (live weight)--99.2 percent of the results in the first 5 months of last year; 22,154,800 tons of milk--97 percent; 18,021,100 eggs--104 percent; and 50,130 tons of wool--100 percent.

The Baltic republics sold the state less meat and dairy produce than in the first 5 months of last year and Kirgizia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia, Belorussia, Armenia, and a number of oblasts of the RSFSR sold less livestock and poultry. The marketability of dairy produce is still low on Ukrainian and Kazakhstan farms.

It is the stockraisers' duty to make better use of the favorable summer conditions to increase the productivity of all types of livestock and fulfill the 6-month plans and pledges.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS URGED

LD141331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Candidate of Economic Sciences M. Kashirina article under rubric "Management: Science and Practice": "According to Master Schemes"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In the last few years 27 management master schemes have been introduced in industry. About 4,000 big production associations have been created and this has made it possible to reduce by 60 percent the number of primary-level enterprises. The administrative apparatus has been reduced by 92,000 people. The improvement in the sectors' structure will save more than R17 billion in the 5-year plan as a whole.

Moscow--the narrowing of the gap between sectorial staffs and enterprises and the clearer demarcation of functions between the new levels is having a positive impact on the final results. This is particularly noticeable in the work of the majority of production and industrial associations and also in the work of ministries which have switched to financially autonomous methods of activity. However, while positively assessing on the whole the work carried out by ministries to improve management, it must nevertheless be said that the potential and reserves for raising social production efficiency by improving management have still by no means been exhausted. The point is that the master schemes are still not always implemented comprehensively and are sometimes regarded as a onetime document. Sometimes matters are reduced to individual measures--creating associations which are occasionally purely formal, modernizing them and so forth. In some places people give themselves up to current matters and postpone the planned measures.

Take, for instance, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, which for a number of years has been seriously studying the problems of improving administration. It was one of the first to elaborate a comprehensive program for improving the sector's administration. The implementation of the program provides evidence of the economic expediency of the steps which have been taken. Nevertheless, even here people are in no hurry to carry through the intentions. Thus, the abolition of 70 structural subdivisions (more than 25 percent) has been postponed until 1980. The creation of 57 amalgamated auxiliary shops from the 97 existing shops and also the reduction from 100 to 66 of the proposed main shops have been postponed for the same period. These instances are not isolated. Obviously a number of ministries are underestimating the importance of production concentration and specialization.

A number of major problems have remained unsolved. In particular, not enough attention has been paid to forming intersectorial and territorial industrial complexes. Many master schemes are confined to individual ministries and departments. Production associations have often been formed without efficient substantiation of their optimum composition. There are instances of a formal approach toward the implementation of measures to improve the structure of administration. For instance, in the oil and gas industry many small enterprises with a staff of 150-500 people have been retained. Some of them have simply been renamed the "Yakutskgazprom," "Danefit," "Kirgizneft" and other production associations. In practice, no technical and economic justifications for the creation of the associations have been elaborated here.

In the same way, industrial associations have also been created in some places by grouping together just a few small enterprises. The Ministry of Power Machine Building has formed the "Soyuzenergomashonsnastka" all-union association. This has four plants under its jurisdiction with an annual production of R16.2 million and 4,500 workers. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building created the "Soyuztyazhmashtekhnologiya" all-union industrial association from just two experimental plants and three research institutions employing 1,700 people. The ministries of nonferrous metallurgy, tractor and agricultural associations and other small associations have production associations of this kind. Where production associations could have been created, the ministries form low-capacity industrial associations.

Nor has the task of rationally redistributing enterprises between sectors while taking into account their specialization, links and territorial location been effectively resolved in the master schemes. Most ministries only submitted proposals regarding the transfer to their systems of other ministries' enterprises. For instance, the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances sought for itself six mill and elevator equipment plants from the USSR Ministry of Procurements and a number of trade machine building plants from the RSFSR Ministry of Trade. And this was done in the form of a unilateral wish. Only five enterprises from other departments were transferred to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry System while more than 5,500 light industry enterprises are under the jurisdiction of other ministries and departments.

The elaboration of new economic forms has to a considerable extent been based on the usual schemes. Insufficient use has been made of scientific methods of designing organizational structures [organizatsionoye proyektirovaniye]. This is evident with particular clarity in the questions of production concentration and specialization. In industry the production of similar output is still often scattered among many ministries. For instance, lighting engineering goods are produced by enterprises under the jurisdiction of the ministries of the electrical equipment, electronics and radio industries and a number of others. And 10 ministries manufacture technological equipment for the food and meat and dairy industries. Construction, road and municipal machines are produced by 17 ministries.

This disunity causes duplication and fragments the efforts of scientific and technical organizations. However, as envisaged by the 25th party congress decisions, it is advisable to create on the basis of similar enterprises --irrespective of their departmental subordination--large production associations and, where necessary, industrial associations, incorporating them in the ministry in which their output is a dominant or an end product.

In theory, when organizing all-union industrial associations (and there are about 500 of them), ministries ought to give them the leadership of production associations and enterprises and introduce economic management methods vertically. The general statute on all-union and republic industrial associations provides not only for the renaming of main administrations but also for the creation of large specialized production economics complexes capable of solving the problems of raising production efficiency in the subsector. But in fact matters often go no further than changing the labels. This is connected with the fact that certain ministries regard industrial associations as an intermediate link. This "disfranchised" [bespravnyy] status of these associations lowers their responsibility to the state and development of the subsector. Obviously, in the future we must specify the composition and structure of industrial associations and transfer to them in full measure the rights envisaged by the approved statute. At the same time, profound, comprehensive analysis and the necessary calculations must be carried out for the optimum decisions on the composition, structure and technological links of production and science and production associations, and the elaboration of projects for their development, technical reequipping and modernization must be completed. Analysis of the organizational structures of a number of ministries shows that they essentially remain purely formal schemes and do not represent an organically unified system which integrates progressive forms and methods of administration.

The point is that different ministries have approached the elaboration and introduction of master schemes in different ways. In the ministries of the gas and electrical equipment industries and those of chemical and petroleum machine building an attempt was made to solve the problems of improving the structure of administration and specific measures were outlined to deepen specialization and centralize production economics functions. Other ministries (the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry) confined themselves to creating production associations and reduced the management apparatus in that way.

Now that the time has come to report on the introduction of the management master schemes, many difficulties are emerging. Thus, analysis of the calculations shows that savings which have practically no connection with management rationalization are often attributed to the effect of introducing the master schemes. For instance, according to Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building figures, the measures envisaged by the master scheme provided a saving of R172.4 million. Of this, R162 million came from lowering the wholesale prices of machines and R10.3 million from reducing expenditure on maintaining the apparatus. The situation is similar in most other ministries.

However, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Certain Measures To Improve Further the Management of Industry" does not only provide for the improvement of the management structure through the creation of all-union, republic and production associations. A whole complex of measures to raise management efficiency is outlined: the strengthening of production concentration, the development of sectors' scientific and technical bases, specialization and concentration of associated enterprises and others. As the facts show, considerable work must be done in every sector to insure that this decision is implemented in practice.

The point seems to be that each ministry has solved the problem locally on the basis of its own views, rights and opportunities. Therefore, the defects of the departmental approach are making themselves felt more and more acutely. Obviously there is an urgent need to elaborate a **UNIFIED MANAGEMENT MASTER SCHEME** [published in boldface] for the national economy which accords with the demands of scientific and technical progress and the task of intensifying the economy.

But it would be wrong to wait for such a document to enter force. It is primarily the ministries themselves which must eliminate the miscalculations that have been made. However, that is not enough. It is important to elaborate methodological provisions and a precise procedure for planned and constant development of the sector management schemes. It is necessary to take into account the prospects for siting and developing industrial, agroindustrial and other complexes and the consequences of scientific and technical progress. It would be advisable for ministries, simultaneously with the submission of the 5-year plan for the economic and social development of the national economy, to prepare a long-term management scheme for sectors of industry.

#### AZERBAIJAN OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD120925 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 May 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Constant Attention to Capital Construction"]

[Excerpts] Stepanakert--The oblast party organizations' tasks in insuring fulfillment of capital construction plans in the light of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions were discussed by a Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom plenum. A report was delivered by obkom Second Secretary V.A. Bogoslovskiy.

In the fourth year of the 5-year plan the oblast's construction workers have high targets to achieve. It is planned to assimilate 21.6 percent more capital investments than in 1978 and to increase the amount of construction and installation work. The construction workers have launched competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan.

At the same time, the plenum noted serious shortcomings in this important work area. The construction of production and consumer administration buildings, cleaning installations and other projects at the Stepanakert motor vehicle repair plant, the pig and dairy complexes in Mardakertskiy Rayon and the new capacities at the primary wine production plant in Martuninskiy Rayon needs to be accelerated. Some sites lack an adequate workforce and sufficient machinery, and deliveries of construction materials are disrupted. Clients often neglect their direct duties, which means that the provision of the full range of requisite equipment for construction sites is delayed.

The plenum was addressed by B.S. Kevorkov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom.

## SHORTCOMINGS IN AGRICULTURAL WORK REQUIRE SPECIAL ATTENTION

LD141041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Concern and Attention for the Crops"]

[Text] The sowing is drawing to a close in the country's fields. In most regions it has been carried out in an organized way and to a high standard. Potatoes, sugar beet and cotton are already showing green shoots. Winter grain crops are forming ears and the spring grain crops are gathering strength. The crops now need to be well tended. Only then will the arable land produce a good yield in the fall, which will make it possible to take one more step along the path of implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee July Plenum, aimed at increasing the production of agricultural produce. Therefore, it is a question of completely fulfilling the package of essential agrotechnical measures.

Despite the exceptionally difficult weather conditions in several regions of the country (drought conditions in some and flooding in others), rural workers are applying every effort to obtain a substantial harvest in the fourth year of the 5-year plan. More than half of the beet plantations have been thinned out. The repeat interrow cultivation of cotton has begun, hoeing following the emergence of sunflower shoots has begun, and winter crops have been top-dressed on 27 million hectares. On most farms the crops are being tended in good time, fodder lands are being maintained in good condition and moisture reserves are being preserved as much as possible and used economically. Success in this matter is promoted by the widespread use of comprehensive detachments and links according to the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers' method and other progressive forms of labor organization in the fields.

The spring caused changes to be made in the cropgrowers' work. For instance, in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR the shoots of the spring crops, despite the late sowing, appeared earlier than usual. Other crops are also developing intensively, and so are weeds and pests. In order to tend the plantations promptly and efficiently, we must maneuver machinery skillfully. This is being done in many places. However, instances of a different nature are also encountered. On certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Penzenskaya Oblast, they are behind in the creation of the requisite density of the sugar beet stand. In Kostomskaya Oblast, the harrowing and hoeing of potatoes is poorly organized. In some places the cultivation of cotton plantations is proceeding at a slower rate than last year.

A considerable proportion of the country's harvest is provided by irrigated lands. Areas under irrigation total 16.6 million hectares. The gross harvest of produce depends to a considerable extent on the correct use of irrigated arable land. The significance of such areas increases particularly when there is a shortage of moisture. That is why leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses strive to make better use of irrigation systems and sprinkling apparatus. The vegetable growers of Astrakhanskaya Oblast have prepared the necessary machines for the season, and trained skilled irrigation cadres have now involved all the machinery in this work. But such examples, despite the tremendous importance of irrigation, are still rare. Every year, because of various organizational disorders, hundreds of thousands of hectares of land having an irrigation network are not irrigated. This is patent negligence. Party and soviet organs are called upon to insure that irrigated land is used to maximum effect.

Alarm signals reaching PRAVDA indicate: Even under the present difficult conditions, where plants are experiencing a moisture shortage, the irrigation regime is being violated in some places. On a number of farms in Turkmenia and Kazakhstan the standard of readiness of special machines is too low. Ulyanovskaya Oblast is late with the irrigation of fodder crops. [paragraph continues]

It is incumbent on leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and of water resources organizations to eliminate shortcomings more rapidly and do everything to help improve the quality and efficiency of work on irrigated lands.

The dry, hot weather which has set in in several oblasts promotes the development of plant diseases and pests. It is the duty of rural specialists to display flexibility, professional skill and inventiveness in choosing means of combatting the enemies of the harvest. However, Kurskaya Oblast is behind with the application of toxic chemicals although the crops here need protecting against insects. The cropgrowers are also being let down by chemical workers--the "Kaustik" production association and the Ufa chemicals plant are behind with deliveries of herbicides. Collectives of industrial enterprises are also responsible for the harvest, and must do everything in their power to satisfy the cropgrowers' requirements fully and in good time.

Quite recently the machine operators were driving soil cultivation and sowing units. Today the tractors are towing cultivator-plant dressers, sprayers and crop dusters. As before, time goes by hour by hour, minute by minute. Effective use is being made of machinery by many farms in Donetskaya and Surkhandarinskaya oblasts. But in Poltavskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts they are letting the best time for hoeing and top-dressing crops slip by, which could lead to losses of produce.

The role of communists in organizing high-quality tending of plantations is great. It is their duty to help farm leaders deploy forces correctly, to promote the development of initiative and creative activity of machine operators, to introduce progressive work methods, and to set an example of a conscientious, creative attitude toward the task in hand. Party committees are called upon to launch widespread socialist competition between farm collectives and teams and to constantly improve moral and material incentives. It is important to focus the attention of specialists, propagandists and agitators on the broad introduction of progressive methods of using machinery, moisture and chemicals. Special concern must be displayed for fodder crops. It is a point of honor for rural communists to adopt all measures to insure that each livestock farmstead is provided with fodder to meet its full requirements. Relying on people's control posts and groups, the "Komsomol searchlight" and wall newspapers and the local press, it is necessary to expose omissions in work promptly, to criticize slipshod workers and to give effective help to laggards.

The field toil is becoming more intense every day. Together with cultivation, irrigation and top-dressing of plants, fodder procurement has begun and in southern regions the harvest has begun. For the cropgrower there is now no more crucial concern than that of fulfilling the entire package of operations in good time. May competition spread for a big harvest in the fourth year of the 5-year plan and for the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges!

#### PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR GOOD FODDER HARVEST

LD141120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] In Vladimiskaya Oblast, preparations continue for the fodder harvest. In many rayons the grass is not yet tall enough, but selective laying in of fodder has begun in some places. In an interview, an oblast selkhoztekhnika official reports that the rate of preparation of fodder harvesting equipment is somewhat lower than last year. As of 1 June there was a lag of 12 percent in preparing grain combines, 7 percent in tractor reapers, 13 percent in silage harvesting combines, 12 percent in (?AVN) units.

Measures are being taken to make up the lags; hay harvesting equipment is to be ready by 15 June and grain combines by 1 July. The reasons for the lags are explained as being due to the late harvesting in the fall and bad weather.

In Ivanovskaya Oblast, a selkhoztekhnika official relates that all fodder preparation equipment was made ready by 1 February and all grain combines by 1 April. Maksim Yakovlevich Rasskazov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Committee Selkhoztekhnika, asked to comment on the course of preparation of harvesting equipment in the RSFSR, says: "This year the preparation of equipment by RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhoses is taking place in complicated conditions. The protracted spring caused increases of 2-3 weeks in the period needed to carry out spring fieldwork in many rayons. Thus, mechanizers of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses continued the preparation of harvesting machinery at the same time as intense fieldwork, as was done in Ivanovskaya Oblast. This allowed farms of Tulsckaya, Penzenskaya, Rostovskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts, and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays virtually to complete repairs of combines and many other machines. At the same time, on a number of farms in Vladimirsckaya Oblast and also in Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Vologodskaya repair workers were taken away for other work. Thus, only slightly over half the equipment has been repaired here. Little time remains for good quality and timely preparation of all harvesting equipment."

Measures must be taken to insure equipment readiness for the harvest. The Ivanov experience should be widely used. Selkhoztekhnika organizations are working hard to help with equipment preparation.

"Our aid to kolkhozes and sovkhoses in repairing harvesting equipment could be considerably greater if, in a whole range of oblasts, agricultural organs solved the task of fully loading to the existing capacities of our workshops and works. Unfortunately, in Lipetskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Volgogradskaya, Ryazanskaya, Kurskaya, Kurganskaya and many other oblasts specialized workshops for repair of grain and special combines are not fully under load. They occasionally lie idle with no repair work while the level of readiness of combines in the named oblasts is low." This situation must be remedied.

"In the preparation of fodder, of great importance is the timely preparation of irrigation machinery. Good indices of preparation of irrigation equipment have been achieved by farms of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts where the level of readiness is 95-98 percent. However, I would like to note that the rate of preparation of all harvesting equipment would be considerably higher if spare parts were supplied on time."

Measures have been taken to insure the readiness of irrigation equipment, and itinerant brigades have been organized to effect repairs on the spot to insure uninterrupted work. Over 1,400 such brigades have been set up as well as 49 shops and sections for repairs. Selkhoztekhnika organizations in many areas helped in preparing irrigation equipment on time but a few organizations lagged with this work.

Mass harvesting will begin soon. Selkhoztekhnika will help to keep equipment working.

## GENERAL REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN TANK HARDWARE, TRAINING

LD141449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen Yu. Potapov, Tank Troops chief: "Fire, Armor, Maneuverability"]

[Text] Who does not know the legendary "34"--the most common tank in the last war? The Soviet T-34, in the general opinion of specialists, was a true masterpiece in the history of tank building and for many years determined the design of combat vehicles, not only in this country but also abroad.

In the first postwar years our armored forces still had the renowned T-34-85, IS-2 and IS-3 tanks, and also the self-propelled artillery weapons developed from them. At the time these combat vehicles fully met the demands made on them. However, with the advent of nuclear missiles fundamental changes took place in the military sphere, occasioned by the need for a sharp improvement in the combat potential of the various combat facilities, including armored equipment. Moreover, theoretical and experimental research showed that, of all combat vehicles, tanks are most suitable for operating in conditions where nuclear missiles are used.

All these requirements, and also the experience of the last war, were taken into account by the designers of the medium-sized 36-ton T-54 tank and its modifications, which essentially opened a new chapter in domestic tank building. In it the designers succeeded in substantially improving firepower and armor protection, maneuverability, reliability and the repairability of assemblies and units. The T-54 was fitted with a 100 mm cannon. The modernized T-54B has armament which is stabilized in two planes. This makes it possible to fire accurately while on the move. The famous 480-horsepower V-2 diesel tank was constantly undergoing improvement. Its capacity was increased to 580 horsepower, which made it possible to increase the speed up to 55 km per hour and the rated operational range up to 400 km.

The medium sized T-54 and T-55 tanks convincingly demonstrated their high combat and operational qualities in exercises and maneuvers. Vehicles in this class to this day constitute the basis of the tank forces. However, modern medium-sized tanks such as the T-62 and T-72 have made great strides compared with their predecessors. More than 50 years of experience of Soviet tank building and the latest achievements in science, equipment and progressive technology are concentrated in them.

The firepower of modern tanks is provided by improved artillery equipment and ammunition with enhanced target performance. At the same time, today's tank fire is notable for its much greater flexibility and accuracy. This has been achieved by using improved optical, electronic and electron instruments and systems for locating targets, directing weapons and stabilizing them while firing on the move and by improving the maximum rate of fire.

It is impossible to build an absolutely impregnable tank. This truth has been repeatedly demonstrated in practice. Nevertheless, the optimum ratio of firepower and armor protection can bring the tank's survivability on the battlefield up to the requisite level. Soviet designers, skillfully combining armor thickness, the shape of the armored casing and turret and the vehicle's general configuration and silhouette, have achieved an extremely high level of durability against the effect of antitank devices and also against the casualty factors of a nuclear explosion.

The maneuverability of modern tanks, their maximum and average speed and their rated operational range per refuelling operation have been improved by increasing the relative capacity of the power unit. Improvement of the power transmission, the steering drive and the running gear, which in turn have led to improved handling and cross-country ability, have also had an effect here. It must be noted that modern tanks can cross deep water obstacles partly or wholly submerged, unaided and without long preliminary preparation.

In short, today's tank is a complex, sophisticated vehicle which very efficiently combines firepower, protection and maneuverability and utilizes the latest scientific and technical achievements. The increased combat potential of modern tanks places them alongside the most powerful combat facilities in resolving extremely crucial tasks in various kinds of ground combat operations--even in a situation where nuclear arms are used.

The successful use of tanks in battle and the full utilization of the combat potential built into them naturally depend completely on the level at which personnel master the equipment and armament and on personnel training and expertise. The level of present demands on combat vehicle crews has risen exceptionally. And although soldiers today are literate people who are accustomed to equipment and, in the case of the vast majority, of an inquiring mind, modern armored equipment can only be mastered under conditions of precise organization of the training process and utilization of efficient training methods and appropriate training facilities.

Nowadays, the combat training of tank personnel would be unthinkable without the widespread use of technical training facilities. The arsenal of such facilities is annually updated and restocked. For instance, tank personnel's driving skills are acquired and improved with the aid of a whole range of special training devices, from the most simple equipment to simulators which reproduce the dynamics of vehicle control, taking into account the terrain through which the route passes. Programmed training aids and knowledge verification aids have undergone widespread dissemination throughout the forces.

The specified combat activity of the tank crew means that each crew member must not only master perfectly the art of driving the vehicle and firing the gun but must also have an irreproachable knowledge of the hardware and be able to correctly operate it and maintain it. Modern armored equipment does not permit even the slightest deviation from the norms and rules concerning its operation and servicing. Extreme efficiency and coordination and the interchangeability of all crew members are possibly more essential in a tank than anywhere else.

The designers of combat vehicles are doing much to facilitate the control of the various mechanisms in the tank, but there is still quite a heavy physical strain on the crew. Tank personnel have only a few seconds just to take up position in the vehicle. It must also be taken into account that, in current conditions, the crew has to spend many hours at a time in the tank. Even afterwards the tank personnel cannot relax as a rule; first they must service the vehicle, oil it, replace the ammunition, check the state of the tracks, the setting of the drive controls and other mechanisms and prepare the tank for new operations. Tankmen obviously need to have a particularly high level of physical fitness and great mental and nervous stamina.

Nowadays, although the tank crew operates as part of its subunit, the crew must frequently make decisions on its own initiative, particularly when firing on located targets. The ability to hit the target with the first shot is not just a sign of expertise--today it is an essential condition for success in combat. This means that every tankman must possess sound skills, to the point of acting automatically, in handling equipment and rapidly evaluating the situation and must be self-possessed and determined. Here, too, an important question arises: What is the best way to develop fully and in a short time all these essential qualities and to achieve the highest level of training not only for officers but also every crew member?

Socialist competition is a powerful means of improving tankmen's activity and initiative in the struggle for exemplary control of combat equipment and weapons, to insure that they are operated without mishap and to improve the efficiency and quality of training. It exerts a tremendous stimulating effect on all aspects of personnel education and training, but it manifests itself with particular force in promoting the interchangeability of crew members, the technical standard of operation and the storage and safe-keeping of complex and diverse equipment.

In recent years we have introduced many changes in training, and this work is continuing. Improvement of the methodical skills of those responsible for instruction of personnel at all levels occupies a special place here. It is only possible to make use of such an important means of improving the quality of training as combining instruction in technical training with that of tactical, firing and other kinds of combat training if officers genuinely master equipment and all the achievements of the methodical art. I think that the systematic approach so characteristic of our time is necessary here--just as it is necessary anywhere where the education and training of the homeland's defenders takes place--to the same extent as in resolving engineering tasks, if not more.